The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 66. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 March.				
20th "	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	.....	12500
27th "	Salsette	8000	6000 Medina ...	
3rd April	Arabia	8000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th "	Salsette ...	11500	.....	
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind .	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Salsette	8000	...	...
1st May	Persia			

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3785	10th March	20th March
Ikoma Maru ..	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
Yamagawa Maru	K. Tazawa	3238	28th March	10th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	13th April	25th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9230	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	..	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class *Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	New York	
(Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"CHAKLA,"	3,065,	Thursday,	18th March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday	19th March	Direct
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday,	22nd March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, on Thursday 18th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons on 19th Mar. calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busréh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, about 19th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier
Bombay.

18th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6723	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915
AT
CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.
Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secritary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND
B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparata for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy.

As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face	Rs. 15-0
Silver Crystal Face	,, 25-0
,, Hunting	,, 28-0
,, Half Hunting	,, 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

M. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Rawalmoalla City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES. HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
25, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

There's nothing much to a hea... you are familiar with Stearns'... Cure. Convenient to carr... jiffy, headache gone in a...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 852

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—Work of a rent collector by a young man. Please write to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

VIOLIN LESSONS.—WANTED. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5765

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK in an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 204, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5767

WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach Science. Salary Rs. 50. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master,
5741 Nandod High School.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER those with practical experience of Hospital or dispensary only need apply personally with copies of testimonials to the MEDICAL OFFICER, Bombay Port Trust Railway. 5777

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED an EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS CUTTER, from 1st April, good salary to a really competent and hard-working man, Goanese preferred. Apply to Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5702

NURSES:—Fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hospital, Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 75, Board, washing and Unifrom allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th March, 1915, also stating age, Nationality to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Nasik. 3129

WANTED a District Engineer for the Mianwali District Board, Pay Rs. 150 per mensem with a fixed horse allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. Travelling allowance in accordance with Civil Service Regulations.—Apply with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to the CHAIRMAN of the District Board, MIANWALI.
BHAGAT RAM,
Vice Chairman, Dist, Board,
3207 Mianwali.

WANTED—A competent European MOTOR MECHANIC and DRIVER for Rail Motor on Kalka-Simla Railway. Applicants must have had considerable experience of Motor Car Engines and capable of doing all necessary repairs.
Salary Rs. 100 per mensem (Overtime extra).
Only first class men need apply forwarding copies of testimonials to—
THE DISTRICT LOCO SUPDT.,
3209 Kalka-Simla Railway, Kalka.

THE services of two OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 each per mensem, as Sub-Divisional Officers in the P. W. D.
Applications of well educated and experienced men only will be considered. Preference will be given to those holding Sub-Engineer's certificates of the Thomason College and who have had not less than five years' experience in the execution of important works.
Apply THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bikaner (Rajputana). 3208

WANTED as a temporary measure for the District Board, Hissar, a fully qualified District Engineer, young, of good physique and capable of touring. The nature of appointment will be the duration of the war. Pay Rs. 250-20-350 plus house rent. Rs. 30, Municipal and other allowances Rs. 70, and 2nd class travelling allowance as the Civil Service Regulations. Copies of testimonials and medical certificates re-
CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT
3127

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH CANOE SHAPED VICTORIA with a Bay Waler mare, 14-3, complete turn-out. Apply to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 5776

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 5 Seater, 25-30 H.-P., in perfect working order, tyres and tubes all new lately painted and overhauled. Car and enquiry at N. G. GUNMAKER, Corner Grant Road. 5758

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO LET—At PALLI HILL an upper stories BUNGALOW. Apply to Box No. "C" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5712

TO LET.—BUNGALOWS at Dumas, fully furnished and centrally situated. Apply BHIMJI. J. MAKANJI. 257, Hornby Road, Fort, or "The Paradise" Dumas. 5776

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO LET—Excellent commodious FIRST FLOOR of "SUNNYSIDE," Cirrus Avenue, behind Byculla Club. Also decent rooms with bath rooms attached. All modern conveniences. Apply on PREMISES. 5756

TO BE LET—On Pedder Road, NAROTAMDAS MANSION, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt. For Rent etc. apply to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 5598

TO LET two BREEZY ROOMS at Cuffe Parade with baths and kitchen for Rs. 80. Suit a married couple or two bachelors or two maids. Boards could be had. Also wanted two boarders with separate rooms, each, Rs. 80 p.m. Elec. Lts. and fans throughout. Apply sharp to ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 31 Hamam St. Fort, or phone No. 2569. 5782

NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1915, Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 1.
Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager Bhavnagar Railway, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.
The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the competion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.
The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.
All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.
S. R. IYER,
Offg. Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 4th March 1915.
5652.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY (formerly known as NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY) deceased late of Bombay who died at Tardeo Castle, Bombay, on or about the Seventh day of February, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will with a Codicil thereto was granted on the 22nd day of February, 1915, to RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at his Office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated the 11th day of March, 1915.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE
Attorneys for the Executor of the last Will and Codicil of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy deceased.
5687

NOTICES.

THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARS
FROM
1ST JANUARY, 1915, TO 31ST MARCH, 1916.

COLLEGE SCHOLARS.

1. V. M. Gaitonde, Wilson College, Bombay.
2. A. S. Redker ,, ,, ,,
3. S. M. Thakur ,, ,, ,,
4. D. M. Jothady ,, ,, ,,
5. V. V. Divekar ,, ,, ,,
6. R. N. Lotlikar ,, ,, ,,
7. S. S. Gulwadi ,, ,, ,,
8. T. B. Shanbhag ,, ,, ,,
9. G. S. Palekar ,, ,, ,,
10. S. N. Kesarkodi, Elp. College, Bombay.
11. V. P. Saraf ,, ,, ,,
12. V. A. Desai ,, ,, ,,
13. D. W. Rege ,, ,, ,,
14. S. A. Kalle ,, ,, ,,
15. S. A. Jakhi, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
16. V. G. Bidkar ,, ,, ,,
17. R. A. Rau, Victoria Tech. Institute ,,
18. V. P. Khanolkar, Fergusson College, Poona.
19. G. D. Zankar ,, ,, ,,
20. N. V. Nayak ,, ,, ,,
21. P. V. Acharya ,, ,, ,,
22. T. S. Nayak ,, ,, ,,
23. N. G. Shanbhag ,, ,, ,,
24. V. K. Nabar ,, ,, ,,
25. K. U. Bhatt ,, ,, ,,
26. B. B. Patkar, Engineering College, Poona.
27. B. R. Kagal ,, ,, ,,
28. G. V. Nadkarni Deccan College, Poona.
29. V. B. Prabhu Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
30. Rangade S. Bau Eng. College, Madras.

Total Rs.218 per month.

HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

31. P. K. Sanzgiri Aryan E. S. High School. Bombay.
32. D. V. Kanvinde.
33. B. K. Deshpande Maratha High School Bombay.
34. M. V. Saraf ,, ,,
35. V. S. Hejmadi 'St. Xavier's H. School Bombay.
36. R. D. Shanbhag Gibb High School Kumta.
37. D. N. Koppikar ,, ,, ,,
38. N. V. Kasbekar ,, ,, ,,
39. R. P. Balvalli ,, ,, ,,
40. Mr. V. N. Kamat Anant S. Desai "High School. Malwan.
41. R. K. Khanolkar ,, ,, ,,
42. M. B. Mainekar ,, ,, ,,
43. Y. R. Tendulkar John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.
44. M. R. Wagle New English School, Poona.

Total Rs. 65 per month.

FEMALE SCHOLARS.

45. Krishnabai Vaidya, G. M. College, Bombay.
46. Krishnabai Wagh, A. B. Shram, Poona.
47. Durgabai Wagle ,, ,,
48. Champabai R. Sompurkar, F. H. S. Poona.
49. Gangubai Sinkar, Seva Sadan Normal Class, Girgaum Bombay.
50. Awadabai Samant, C. Hospital, Bombay.
51. Sundarabai L. Mondkar, Students Literary Scientific Society's School, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

Total Rs. 45, per month.

NOTICE.

Re.—Estate of NARANDAS RATTONSEY Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed NARANDAS RATTONSEY of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant a widower unemployed who died at Bombay on or about the 22nd day of June, 1913, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 9th day of April 1914, to Vithaldas Vasanji Terajani the duly constituted attorney of Tha(kar) Gopalji Valji and Tha(kar) Khimji Kalyanji two of the first cousins and next-of-kin of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai at Esplanade Road, Bombay, his attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 2nd day of March 1914.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Attorneys for Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani.
5614

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of MEHERALLY ALIBHOY, of Bombay Cutchi Ismaili Khoja Mahomedan merchant ..... Deceased
Bai KULSAMBAI widow of MEHERALLY ALLIBHAI of Bombay Cutchi Ismaili Khoja residing at Khoja Moholla outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 15th day of March, 1915.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
5780. Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ROSE GRACIAS... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed ROSE GRACIAS, deceased, who died at Bandra in the Thana District on or about the 21st day of November, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 16th day of February, 1915, to William Francis Rowe and Thomas Rowe both of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of their attorneys Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Bombay, Dated this 22nd day of February 1915.
(Sd.) DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Executors' Attorneys.
5508

NOTICES.

CORRECTION.

RE AGREEMENT OF SALE of Colaba property by RATANJI HORMUSJI COOPER and BURJORJI COWASJI COOPER Executors and Trustees of the Will of HORMUSJI NAOROJI COOPER, deceased.

With reference to the Notice of Sale published by us in our issue of the 9th instant, it is notified that the area of the property agreed to be sold is three thousand five hundred and twenty-five square yards, and not three thousand nine hundred and twenty square yards as incorrectly stated therein.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Auction Room No. 53, Medows Street, Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram Jewellers and opposite the corner of Oak Lane) the household teak and blackwood surplus furniture of a merchant consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich velvet and tapestry filed teapoys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almirahs, bookstands, invalid sofas, bedroom sofas, verandah benches, writing and washhand tables, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, English rocking chairs, music seats, phonograph and records, carpets, hatstands, vases, ornaments and glass crockery and plated-ware, &c.
The property is on view.
N.B.—The Vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Medows St., Fort, the following pieces of furniture of the above stores such as teakwood assorted size tables, benche, almira, seats, battery box of 2 cells, stools and other sundries. Cash will be required on the spot. Goods to be taken delivery of on the same day.
Property is on view.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM NEAR THE BOMBAY DYE WORKS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY 28th March, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock, (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2898 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or the blocks of chawls bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 2546 (2), (3), (4) and (5) and Street Nos. 11A, 11B, 11C and 11D, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 269, and new No. 3955, old survey No. 630, and new survey No. 1676, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 2546 and Street No. 11 Mahim Agar, and bounded as follows, *i.e.*:—
On or towards the West by the portion of the part now belonging to Allarkhia Hanjee Bhanjee, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Khatri Panchayat, on or towards the North by public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Kashinath Dhuru, also the right to draw water from the well in the Khatri Panchayat Oart.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned auctioneers.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE POSITIVELY ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.

URGENT NOTICE.

Auction Sale of "Sagoo Palace" which was to take place on SUNDAY, the 21st March, is further adjourned to THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when it will now positively be sold and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 21st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Bessants, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 21st day of March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Terrace, P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, very valuable and handsome English, solid mahogany, teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture comprising solid mahogany dining table, English arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, English upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, upholstered Chesterfield easy chairs, marble topped tables, fancy teapoys, rich table ornaments, engravings, rich carpets, single and double iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tablesRemington type writer, roll topped writing table with master key, perambulators, aluminum utensils, a large collection of garden flower pots, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street No. 3, 5, Case No. 32, Khandia Street.
Also at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Building Street No. 1A. Case No. 50, Ripon Road and Haines Road.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
THE INHERITANCE OF MARQUIS OF CARROW BANK
BEING 3rd SERIES OF
ROCAMBOLE
You saw the FIRST Two Series thrilling and captivating as they were, this is even more novel, surpassing them both in interest and sensation.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND COMICS
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
Again TO NIGHT! Again TO-NIGHT!!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME:
NEW ARTISTES
NEW ACTS
NEW CLOWN ENTRIES
In fact a Complete Change selected from our Vast and Extensive Repertoire.
Two & a half hours' solid enjoyment guaranteed.
Our Menagerie consisting of Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
See our beautiful Arab Stallions and Ponies.
Next Matinee—Saturday Afternoon Mar. 20th
At 4 p.m. when children will be admitted at half price to all parts of the Circus.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats..	Rs. 20
Single Seat Box	„ 4
First Chairs	„ 3
Second Chairs	„ 2
Stalls	„ 1
Gallery (Indians only)	As. 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to Re. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.
Our Menagerie is opened daily for a small charge.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.
OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE NIGHTLY!!
It is rare that a film is applauded in Bombay, but such is case with the concluding scenes of
"THE FRINGE OF WAR"
Extraordinary Realistic. Magnificently produced. Brilliantly acted. Crowded with Dramatic incidents. But never unconvincing.
HANSFORD & READ
Last few nights of these Versatile Entertainers
KINEMACOLOR.
A DAY WITH THE FRENCH ARMY
Showing the famous artillery, leading Generals at work, and M. Poincare visiting the Staff.
To-night & To-morrow 18th and 19th
NO 6-30 PERFORMANCE.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT: at 6-30 & 10.
GREAT GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
2nd Edition Edition 2nd
of the enormously successful & brilliant
PANTOMIME
"DICK WHITTINGTON" AND HIS CAT
Introducting New Songs, New Chorus And New Business.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Extra Edition Of Our Local Topical Features.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE MANŒUVRES
also showing
LORD & LADY WILLINGDON'S GARDEN PARTY,
Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink etc.
Augmented by Comedy, Comics and our Latest War Topical Gazette.
LOOK OUT SATURDAY NEXT AT 4 P. M.
Grand Children's Matinee, Doors open 3-30

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION
PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c, &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at Messrs S ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ., 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Thursday, 25th March
(BANK HOLIDAY)
Morning Sessions
9 to 11 with band.
Friday, 26th March.
The Rink Hall to be used for the
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES DANCE.
There will be no Night Session from 9-30 to 11-30.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 5

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! **At 6-30 and 10 p.m.** **TO-NIGHT !**

GRAND GALA PROGRAMME

2nd EDITION 2nd

OF THE BRILLIANT PANTOMIME

'DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT'

NEW SONGS —— NEW BUSINESS

OUR INTERESTING LOCAL PICTURES

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE ON MANŒUVRES.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE RINK ON TUESDAY.

THE BRIGHTEST, MOST INTERESTING AND MOST UP-TO-DATE IN BOMBAY.

SEATS BOOKED AT ROSE & Co.,

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR DRAMA

THROUGH THE FIRING LINE

THREE REELS—EXCLUSIVE.

This thrilling British production portrays the adventures of an Englishman and his daughters during the fighting between Germany and the Allies at Mons. The battle scenes are triumphantly realistic.

THIS DRAMA HAS BROKEN ALL RECORDS WHEREVER SHOWN. DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL TOPICAL PROGRAMME.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-30.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

A NOVEL FOR INDIAN READERS

MOHINI

(Mrs. Henry Wood's "Danesbury House")

Translated for the first time into Gujerati

By B. R. DIVATIA.

Cr. 8vo, Pages 386. Re. 1.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 17.

Thunderstorms are giving light showers. Rain is reported from several places in the Peninsula; elsewhere the weather has been dry, conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan. Temperature is practically normal except in the United Provinces where it is somewhat lower than usual.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th March, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mdderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in slight defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear in east Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in Sind and east Rajputana. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night in Berar but still in slight defect in the north-eastern districts and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.52 in. of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and become normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in Hyderabad. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in Baluchistan and Sind.

A few thunderstorms are possible in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 17th March, 1915, was 30.191 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of March, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire					5.67	—4.45
Do. (15th)	73.7	60.2	69	..		
Jask	81.1	71.6	77	..	0.40	—8.34
Muskat						
Do. (15th)	86.7	73.3	66	..	3.17	—0.02
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.4	60.2	53	..	0.86	—0.57
Rawalpindi	75.0	48.0	85	..	9.67	2.36
Lahore	81.6	58.2	81	..	4.04	1.90
Hissar	82.2	57.5	65	..	3.87	
Ambala	80.7	57.1	83	..	4.72	—0.39
Delhi	79.2	61.4	70	..	10.52	7.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.6	60.1	67	..	7.73	6.21
Mainpuri	81.5	59.2	73	—	4.55	2.50
Jhansi	85.4	63.3	66	—	3.32	1.66
Cawnpore	85.0	58.7	61	—	2.98	1.00
Allahabad	84.9	58.5	50	—	4.35	2.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.7	60.8	59	..	0.91	—0.15
Karachi	80.1	66.9	83	..	1.09	—0.30
Ajmer	83.2	59.1	62	—	3.62	2.35
Jaipore	82.7	59.9	63	—	3.20	1.80
Kotah	87.0	64.0	55	—	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	62.8	40	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	79.3	67.5	52	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	85.8	61.3	65	..	1.25	0.79
Rajkot	92.1	58.8	45	..	0.43	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	64.4	56	..	0.18	—0.37
Surat	86.9	64.9	81	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	95.7	69.8	36	..	0.33	—0.05
Deesa	94.6	61.2	24	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	87.6	61.2	39	—	4.32	3.53
Indore	92.1	60.2	47	—	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.1	62.3	61	..	3.49	1.09
Saugor	86.8	63.0	33	..	3.44	1.31
Hoshangabad	90.9	69.4	42	..	4.89	3.24
Khandwa	86.8	66.3	43	..	3.11	2.02
Akola	98.2	72.4	50	..	4.67	2.76
Amraoti	97.3	74.5	45	..	4.11	2.16
Nagpur	94.8	68.3	50	..	4.75	2.44
Chanda	95.5	69.0	62	0.05	5.48	3.00
Raipur	94.5	69.6	44	..	2.47	0.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	72.2	78	..	1.17	0.59
Ratnagiri	85.5	71.1	57	—	0.54	—0.17
Mormugao	86.6	73.2	82	—	1.58	0.89
Karwar	84.9	69.8	81	—	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.0	65.1	36	..	4.62	3.75
Ahmednagar	95.9	65.4	38	..	2.81	1.44
Poona	97.4	69.5	50	..	0.65	—0.48
Sholapur	100.5	72.9	46	..	6.67	5.01
Bijapur	97.7	72.1	47	..	5.45	4.03
Belgaum	94.3	62.5	51	..	4.03	2.98
Ahmedabad	95.3	72.8	22	..	4.27	2.99
Nizamabad (Indur).	97.0	72.7	64	0.07	4.13	2.64
Hyderabad	96.0	71.0	72	0.52	4.22	2.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.8	75.5	70	..	3.61	0.23
Calicut	89.4	76.6	84	..	9.34	2.67
Cochin	89.9	78.7	79	..	20.61	10.45
Colombo	89.5	76.0	95	..	25.60	—0.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	74.1	82	..	5.66	—1.13
Bellary	100.2	72.1	60	0.04	4.21	1.82
Cuddapah	97.9	76.1	64	..	9.37	4.56
Madras	88.8	78.9	79	..	24.34	4.61
Bangalore	91.3	67.1	60	..	3.63	—0.43
Coimbatore	98.1	73.1	78	..	7.52	2.04
Trichinopoly	97.8	74.2	71	..	7.08	—1.95
Nagapatam	89.8	74.8	84	..	23.07	—7.21

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C. 3.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sills.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sills.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sills.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	17	m 0 7	28 3	17	m 6 10	15 9
TH	18	m 0 32	28 0		m 6 17	17 5
F.	19	m 0 56	27 9	18	m 6 35	15 9
S.	20	m 1 17	27 6	19	m 6 59	15 11
SU	21	m 1 39	27 3		m 7 11	18 7
M	22	m 2 1	26 10	20	m 7 24	16 4
TU	23	m 2 31	26 8	21	m 7 35	19 5
		3 13	25 11		m 7 50	16 10
		2 2	25 8		8 0	20 3
		2 31	25 5	22	m 8 13	17 6
		3 13	25 2		m 8 29	21 2
		2 29	24 8	23	m 8 52	18 2
		4 6	24 6		9 18	22 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
m 17 (Wednesday)	m 6h. 46m.	m 6h. 49m
m 18 (Thursday)	m 6h. 45m.	m 6h. 49m
m 19 (Friday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 50m
m 20 (Saturday)	m 6h. 43m.	6h. 50m
m 21 (Sunday)	m 6h. 42m.	6h. 50m
m 22 (Monday)	m 6h. 41m.	6h. 50m
m 23 (Tuesday)	m 6h. 40m	6h. 51m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19th, March 16th, 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m; Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m: New Moon, 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th March 1915

Means of observations, taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.952	Inches
Temperature of Air	78.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.4	"
Dew Point	68.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.722	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2	"
Minimum do. do.	71.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, NW, WNW, W,	
Mean rate of Wind from midnight to midnight	116	Miles.

DIRECTING FIRE FROM A TREE.

TERRITORIAL'S BRAVERY.

In connection with the recent fighting in the Gulf of Suez, the story is told of a man of the Lancashire Territorial Field Artillery who distinguished himself by extreme gallantry during the Serapeum fight. Acting as an observer he climbed a tree with feathery foliage and giving little cover, and remained there an hour and a half directing the fire.

All that time he was persistently sniped at. The bullets almost outlined him against the trunk of the tree. The fire grew so that he was forced finally to descend. He immediately climbed a neighbouring tree and continued for a similar period the same perilous work, being sniped at.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 16th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000.
"	Imports		16,000

Tone of Liverpool Cutton. Spot :—
Irregular—unsettled.

Mid. Americans ..	..	..	5.21
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	7.30
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)		May	8.92
" "		July ..	9.21
New York Official noon call		May ..	8.89
" "		July ..	9.18
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..		May ..	8.68
" "		July ..	8.91

"Manchester strong workable India bids scarce prices."

Twist	American	32's	8¼d.
"	"	40's	9⅜
"	"	60's	11¼
Weft	"	40's	8¼
"	"	52's	9⅜
Twist	Egyptian	60's	12⅜
Weft	"	80's	13¼

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 16th.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, March 16th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May-June	5.12	5.12
June-July	5.17	5.17
July-Aug.	5.24	5.24
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.40	5.40
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.48	5.48

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 16th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.12	5.16
June-July.	5.17	5.22
July-Aug.	5.24	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.40	5.45
Nov. Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.48	5.54

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
Mch. Close	5.12½	5.24	5.40	5.48½
Mch. Open	5.11½	5.23	5.39	5.47½
Mch. Close	5.16½	5.28	5.45	5.54
	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 5	pl. 5½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
Mch. Close	7.30	7.59	7.96	8.03
Mch. Open	....	....	....	....
Mch. Close	7.52	7.70	8.03	8.20
	pl. 13	pl. 11	pl. 12	pl. 12

NEW YORK.

	May.	July	Oct.	Jan.
March. Close	8.81	9.06	9.34	..
March. close	8.89	9.14	9.42	..
March. Close.	8.91	9.19	9.50	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
March. Close	8.57	8 78
March. close	8.64	8 87
Mch. close	8.67	8.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, March 16th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.78
" " "	3.90
" " "	4.02
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	4.33
Good Oomra M.G.	4.18
" " "	4.30
" " "	4.42
Good M.G. Oomra	4.18
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.42
Good Broach	4.60
" "	4.75
" "	4.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	57,000
Futures at New York May	8.91
Previous closing price	8.89
Futures at New York July	9.19
Previous closing price	9.14
Cotton at New York	8.85
Previous price	8.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.50
Previous price	8.44
Futures at New Orleans May	8.67
Previous price	8.64
Futures at New Orleans July	8.90
Previous price	8.87
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.8000
Silver Commercial Bars	51 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	24 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	1 1/8
" 7 day market loans . ..	1 1/2
Earmarked for Argentina	£70,000
Released	£100,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April.-May	5⅜
TONE:—Firm.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June	58½
TONE:—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. March-April; Buyers	61½

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April; Paid	49¾

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull	£7 12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65½
Copper Braziers	£80½
Yellow Metal	8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	14—5—0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30
Best English Selected Copper	71¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3¾

London, March 16th

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June.	59/3
TONE:—Dearer.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June.	59/3
TONE:—Dearer.	
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. March.-April	62/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers	55
TONE OF LINSEED:—Firm.	
Calcutta Linseed paid	54/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April	50/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull	£7 13-9

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66
Copper Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	£1¼
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5/0 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30
Selected Copper	72¾

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot	22/3 to 22/9
According to quantity duty paid.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, June	15/7½
July-September	14/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi, June	15/9
July-September	14/9

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, June	17/9
July-September	16/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, June	17/10½
July-September	16/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3¾

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 17.

The market gave way very rapidly, until Good Broach touched Rs. 196. But though there has been a recovery to Rs. 199, the tone generally is very quiet with more sellers than buyers.

We quote:—
Good Broach (March), 198.
Fine Broach (March), 199.
Fine Broach (April), 198.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March), 162.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March), 144.
Fully Good Bengals (March), 131.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	205	..	204	25/3/15
"	204	..	..	25/5/15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	176	..	25/1/16
H. G. Do ..	136	..	..	25/3/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	146	..	..	Do.
Akola, Khagm	204	..	..	25/1/16
" "	..	..	..	
" "	..	..	..	
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	
M.G. Khandesh	150	136	..	25/3/15
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	186	..	..	25/3/15
M.G. Nagpore	184	..	..	Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	178	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	173	..	..	Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description	168	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	164	..	..	Do.
M.G. do.	166	..	..	25/5/15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	206	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	192	Do.
H.G. Westerns	..	..	198	Do
H.G. Miraj	..	..	213	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	211	Do.
M.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS.

March, 16th. Bales

Khandeish	1,725
Central India	2,999
Barsi & Nagpur	1,007
Berar	4,385
Central Provinces	1,675
Dhollera	1,036
Broach	2,692
Compta & Dharwar	391
Westerns	375
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,807
Rajputana	771
Sind	472
Total	20,285
Total for 5 Days	78,216
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1 264,379
" same time last season	2,184,657

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	5 Days.	Since 1st Same Jan.1915 period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	20,285 Cwts.	78,216 Cwts.	1,024,753 Cwts.	1,204,176 Cwts.
Wheat	24,053	46,005	505,207	543,359
Linseed	4,162	12,690	110,927	440,003
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	1,655	7,911	71,600	78,045
Gingellyseed	1,770	5,766	174,950	680,817
Poppyseed	...	20	211	3,394
Groundnut	5,945	14,273	305,666	537,962
Castorseed	21,222	32,934	276,736	471,340
Rice	3,025	11,105	1,048,462	1,106,616
Myrabollams	3,426	7,523	159,603	228,635
Cottonseed	10,551	31,957	872,485	1,871,461
Mowrasced	134	137	13,118	9,306
Gram	2,612	6,557	78,386	124,785
Jowari	19,266	59,287	352,300	397,207
Barley	..	672	7,100	10,562
Maize	62	234	2 086	429

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent Ap-May Rs. 6-12 R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ... Rs. 6-6 R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent ... Rs. 6-8 R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent ... Rs. 6-15 R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ... Rs. 6-10 B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-8 R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-10 R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 7-2 B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 6-13 B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-8 B. T. per cwt.

Grundnuts.
Sholapur ... Rs. 29 B. T. per candy.
Madras ... Rs. 30 B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-1 B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ... Rs. 5-14 R. D. per cwt.
Forward Ap-May ... Rs. 5-13 R. D. per cwt.

Cotton seed.
Rs. 2-12 R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 41-8 B. T. per candy.
White sm gr 15 per cent ... Rs. 40 B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ... Rs. 38 B. T. per candy.
Mughi ... Rs. 40-8 B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hingunghat ...	Rs. 42-8 B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ...	Rs. 38-8 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ...	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do. Forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do. ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ...	172¾ nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong ...	134
Do. Shanghai ...	171
60 d-s. Yokohama ...	148

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 17.

There was noticed a good deal of activity in the Cotton Mill share market to-day and a large volume of business was put through at varying rates in almost all mill shares, though Davids, Fazuls, Standards and Madhavjis attracted the chief attention. Tata Iron and Steel shares presented an easy tendency.

Davids opened at Rs. 537½ but after several fluctuations closed at Rs. 528¾ for April. Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 4-10 closed at Rs. 400.

In the morning Standards were placed at Rs. 925 but later on they dropped to Rs. 905.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,115.

Finlays stood firm at Rs. 242½.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,775, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,407½ and Colabas to Rs. 1,345.

Currimbhai stood unchanged at Rs. 175. Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 165.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 210 in a big lot.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,577½.

Sialkot Narowal shares declined to Rs. 28¾. Tapti Valley to Rs. 567½ and Gujrat Railways to Rs. 104½. A big lot of Sind Light Ry. shares was placed at Rs. 172.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 855 for cash.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 90 and Deferred to Rs. 169.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,125 and Preference at Rs. 1,110.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 92¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 3/8.

GOVERNMENT ACQUISITION OF INDIGO CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

In connection with the recent announcement of the acquisition by Government of most of the indigo crop, the "Englishman" understands that the crops of Java and Guatemala, as well as those of Bihar and Madras are included. As regards the Bihar crop prices have been running as high as four hundred per cent. in advance of last year.

BARODA EDUCATIONIST HONOURED.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the New Year's Day Durbar at Baroda on March 16th his Highness the Maharaja Saheb awarded to Rao Bahadur Hargovinddas D. Kantawala a Gold Medal of the Raj Ratna (Jewel of the State) order in recognition of his services to the State and to the public.

H. E. the Dewan Saheb said:—Prior to 1876, Rao Bahadur Hargovinddas was in the British Educational Service and was attached to the Rajkot Training College. In that year, the State obtained a loan of his services from the British Government and he was appointed Educational Inspector. He served in that capacity, for ten years, and in 1885, in recognition of his abilities, your Highness was pleased to appoint him Director of Vernacular Instruction. As Director he worked hard to carry out the scheme to spread education in the different parts of the State by opening a certain number of schools every year. Within ten years the number of schools rose from 211 to 1,200. He was also instrumental in introducing compulsory education in the State, and it was, to some extent due to his clear grasp of the subject and devotion to the cause that the experiment proved a success. The system of village schools was also carried out by him. The spread of schools for female education also owes much to his efforts. In 1896, he was transferred by your Highness to the Military Department as Military Secretary and in that capacity rendered valuable service. In 1900, he retired from service, and is now a British pensioner. In 1904 the British Government conferred the title of Rao Bahadur on him. To secure the benefit of his long and varied experience acquired in the British State Service, the Lunawada Durbar in 1906 appointed him Dewan of that State in which capacity he served till 1912

THE ANCIENT PERSIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To prove the error of the statement made by your evening contemporary recently that the ancient Persians were barbarous may I be allowed to give but two excerpts from Part XXIV of the History of the Nations, edited by Mr. Walter Hutchinson, M. A., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. I., Barrister-at-law, which has just been received here from England. This part contains a concise and authoritative account of the Persians, contributed by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., C. I. E. He writes:—

"... ... ... on the initiation of Cyrus (Kaikhusru) the Achaemenian rulers thought and acted imperially. Cyrus himself was uniformly humane in his conquests. He destroyed no town and slew no vanquished King, and in Babylonia, the most highly organized and civilised state in his dominions, he behaved as the constitutional governor ... ..."

"... ... ... Darius (Dara) was no conqueror of set purpose, and though he added to his dominions Thrace and Macedonia and the Mediterranean littoral as far as Carthage (Karta) on the West and the regions round the Indus on the East, it was by way merely of the natural expansion of a great empire in order to preserve the peace of its frontiers ... ... Darius, the organizer, the believer in the destiny of his race—to which the Great God, Ahurmazda, had given dominion 'over this earth afar, over many peoples and tongues', whom he was pledged to govern aright and civilize—dealt honourably with the conquered and admitted their leaders to the administration ... ..."

Yours, etc.,
D. F. VAKIL.

Ratlam, C. I.,
March 16th.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.

Lhasa — King — Karachi

The following vessel received her Port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Chakla for Busrah

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Candia for China Ports
" Scindia for London and Liverpool

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, will sail to-day for Busrah via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Maloja with the outward Mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th idem.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham arrived at London on the 14th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Wednesday, March 17th, 1915.

A Aviemoor	Williams	B I. S. N. Co.
B Candia	Paul	P. & O. S N. Co
P. Talyabi	H. Kass	A M. Jeewanjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B S. N. & Co
Coupland	Mahomed	
Sabarmati	Rabudin	
Palitana	Knipple	
Saraswati	Hoosein	
Satrunji	Hosein	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Daisai Maru	Pama	T. M. & Co
4 Tempaisan Maru	Haraoka	M. B. Kaisha
5 Zayani	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
8 Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
9 Jinsen Maru	Temda	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11 Scindia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co.
15 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 City of Cairo	Parker	K. Nixon.
4 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Mansuri	Loftus	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hejaz	Gray	T M. & Co
21 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmeny	Well		W. & A. G. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co	
Dumra	Hobday		B. I. S. N. Co
Galila	Mclntyre		J. M. & Co
Kashgar	Phillips		P. & O. S N. Co
Lhasa	King		B. I. S. N. Co
Kowelt	Wilson		T. M. & Co
Ujina	Abbot		M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Mar. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 27 bales wool, 24 bales goat hair, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 22 bales wool. D. Kundanmal; 733 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers.

Steinturm (s) 107 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 438 bales cotton, S. Byramjee.

Scindia (s) 4,198 cwts. jawaree, 31,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgur (s) 23 cwts. indigo, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 6,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scidia (s) 1,560 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 113 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia (s) 400 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Zayani (s) 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales wool, K. M. Nathoo; 527 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Tayabi (s) 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 1,038 cwts. myrabolums, D. Veljee.

Daisai Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 1,900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 1,500 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 10 bales country cotton spindle bandings, 73 cwts. gum Arabic, 11 cwts. Karachi Ooplate, N. M. A. Poonawalla.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 28 cwts. gum Arabic, 3 cwts. cardamoms, 13 cwts. gallnuts, C. Manekjee.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 1 bale cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nellore from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—4 parcels assays, 6 boxes gold coins, 22 boxes bar gold, 1 box silver coins 643 bars silver, 4 boxes specie, 2 boxes oranges, 2 cases saffron, 1 box gold and silver coins and bank notes, 1 package manufactured tobacco, 26 bags tobacco, 20 cases cigarettes, 9 cases cigars, 3 cases citric acid, 13 cases tartaric acid, 22 cases borax, 5 cases cochineal, 55 cases emulsion, 20 kegs soda crystals, 41 kegs grapes, 1 case plate glass, 1 case glass globes, 50 bags dextrine, 6 packages sarsaparilla, 1 case ivory rings, 27 casks ivory, 61 cases medicine, 10,824 casks cement, 5 cases aniline indigo, 300 bags farina, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 2 cases 12 bales cotton goods, 1 case cotton and linen goods, 9 bales canvas, 10 cases cotton and linen, 18 packages rope and twine, 1 case clocks, 111 cases beer and advertising matter, 171 cases beer, 5 cases rum, 160 cases gin, 115 cases whisky, 1 case perfumed spirit, 1 case liqueur, 773 cases 1 cask 2 hogsheads 41 packages wine, 50 cases salad oil, 400 drums oil, 58 casks tallow, 1 parcel, 10 rolls lead sheets, 575 pigs lead, 404 bales old newspaper, 44 bales 101 cases paper, 110 cases 1,125 kegs 6 casks 5 drums paint and colour, 52 cases varnish, 30 packages brandy, whisky and wine, 74 packages 1,526 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 35 cases soap, 174 cases milk, 800 cases oatmeal, 49 cases confectionery, 4 cases sugar, 3 cases perfumery, 3 cases pepper, 3,026 cases 165 packages brandy, 267 cases pickles, 30 drums turpentine.

S. S. Rahmani from Calcutta, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—3,758 tons coal, 20 drums turpentine, 540 kegs paint and colour.

"If you don't shoot my husband, I shall be delighted to see you if you are ever in Dresden!" That is the gist, if not a literal translation, of an invitation addressed by the wife of the German Governor in the Cameroons to a British Officer. The scene was the Governor's house in an evacuated town. The British Officer on entering found himself among about thirty German women and children who had been left behind—with a plea for British protection and good treatment—by their retreating husbands. This incident, and others of an entertaining kind, are described by a British Officer of the Northern Column of the Cameroon Expeditionary Force in a letter Home from Duala giving an account of the progress of events in that part of the world.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

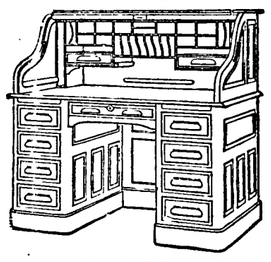
St. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

ROLL TOP DESKS

REVOLVING AND TILTING CHAIRS

TYPEWRITER DESKS AND TABLES

of all designs.



W. H. THORNS & Co.,

369-371, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER

Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige.

Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—T. HARA
73-75, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY.

Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., No "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels (Last Meeting of the season).
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, Grand Gala Night, 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arabia with English Mails, due at daybreak.
Children's concert in aid of Children's Branch of War Relief Fund, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Bombay Races, 13th Extra Meeting.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Last Day.

MONDAY, March 22.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis, Handicap Singles, A and B Classes, commence.
J. N. Petit Institute Annual General Meeting 6 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, closes.
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Drawings Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7.8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

CREET.—On the 1st February, 1915, at Kendra Hall, South Croydon, the wife of Mr. S. J. Creet, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOBBIE.—LACY.—On the 7th February, 1915 at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, by the Rev. Cannon Gardiner Vicar of the Parish, and the Rev. L. Grey, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Folkestone, very quietly, while on short leave from the Fronk, George Staple Doubbie, Lieut., 1st Sherwood Foresters, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Dobbie, retired Indian Army, to Mildred Octavia Lacy, youngest daughter of the late Charles James Lacy and of Mrs. Lacy, of Fleet, Hants, and 17, Grimston Gardens, Folkestone.

DEATHS.

ARUNDELL.—Killed in action, on the 3rd February, 1915, at Suez Canal, Captain Reinfred Tatton Arundell, 2nd Rajputs, younger son of the late Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Arundell, Cheriton, Fitzpaine.
BARNES.—On the 2nd February, 1915, Frank Barnes, of 21, Linden Gardens, Chiswick, Deputy Controller of P. W. Accounts, Govt of India (Retired), aged 80.
ARRINDELL.—At Cawnpore, on the 10th March 1915, Mabelle Emily, the wife of C. May Arrindell, Barrister-at-Law.
CORNELIUS WHEELER.—On the 31st January, 1915, at a nursing home in Southsea, John Cornelius-Wheeler, formerly of Fitz-Clarence House Southsea, and Wymering, Manor, Hants, son of the late Capt. Cornelius-Wheeler, H.E., I.C.S., in his 81st year.
GUBBAY.—On the 3rd February, 1915, at 17, St. Petersburg Place, W., Ella, the dearly loved wife of M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

March 18.

88.—Annual Inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade.—The Adult and Cadet Battalions will parade as strong as possible at B. V. R. Head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesday March 23rd for inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, Reservists will parade on Maidan in front of Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All ranks including Reservists, who are not on leave, are required by Regulations to be present, or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

1081.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "B" Company will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on and from 17th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Water-bottles.

97.—Parades.—Company parades for the week ending March 20th:—
"A" Company.—Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"C" Company.—Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Company Drill at Headquarters.
Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Head-quarters.
"D" Company.—Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Government Telegraph Quarters.
"E" Company.—No parade.
"G" Company.—Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits and Special Reserve.—Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve Parade.—Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

25.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is closed until Sunday, March 21st, on which day it will be available for Casuals to complete musketry.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Corps Annual Ball will be held in the Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.) Friday March 26th. Members of the B. V. R. will be admitted free, and will be entitled to receive free one invitation for a friend; Further invitations can only be obtained on payment of Rupee one each. Applications for invitations to be made to the Sergt-Major at Headquarters after the 18th instant. Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White.
N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress Uniform with Caps, or Mufti (evening dress).

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, at 6-15 o'clock, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master.

March—"The Light Horse" ..... Blon
Three—"Irish Dances" ..... Ansell
Valse—"Ciribiribin" ..... Bucalossi
Selection—"Ivanhoe" ..... Sullivan
Song (Cornet Solo)—"You made me Love You" ..... Monaco
Selection—"The Passing Show" ..... Finck
Two Step—"Puppehen" ..... Gilbert

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening, at 6 oclock, the following programme of music at Esplanade Bandstand, under the direction of Mr. E. Colonna, Band Master, 108th Infantry.

March—Primizie ..... Tufilli
Overture—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Valse—Torero ..... Translation
Selection—The Geisha ..... S. Jones
Piccolo Solo—The Deep Blue Sea ... Brewer
Cha " Picce—The Mill in the Black Forest Eilinberg.
Selection Il Trovatore ..... G. Verdi
Two Step—Belle of the Barbers Ball ... Cohan

REPORTED THEFT.

John A. DeSouza, a riding boy, residing in Versowa Street, reports to the Police that during his absence between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Tuesday, somebody broke into his room and carried away a steel trunk containing Rs. 1,700 in currency notes, one gold repeater chronometer watch, gold links and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 2,300.

DANCING GIRL ROBBED.

An Egyptian dancing girl, named Forida, residing at Falkland Road, reports that at 4 a.m. on Tuesday she went with her mother to see her brother at Thana. On her return in the evening she found that her room had been broken into and ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,295 carried away from a wooden box which was also found to have been broken open.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above society will be held this evening at 6 p.m., (S.T.):—(1)to adopt the annual report for 1914 with statement of accounts and budget estimates for 1915; (2) to elect a committee of management and auditors; (3) to sanction certain emendations recommended by the Committee of Management;; and (4) to consider the question whether the circulation of weekly illustrated papers should be discontinued. After the annual meeting Shums-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will read a paper on "A Persian Inscription of the Mogul times on a stone found in the District Judge's Court at Thana."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Seven attacks and five deaths from plague and two attacks and two deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported, one each from the following sections:—Esplanade, Mandvi Khetwadi, Mahalaxmi, Kamatipura, Mahim and Worli. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality reported during the day was 69, as compared with 107 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 98 of 1913. The total number of rats ccaught on Tuesday was 2,153, out of which 17 were found to be plague-stricken. Mandvi contributed five of these. Umerkhadi four, Chukla three, Dongri two, and Dhobi Talao. Bhuleshwar and Kamatipura, one each

THE MASINA HOSPITAL VISITORS' DAY.

Sunday, the 21st instant being the Jamshedji Nowroz Day has been fixed by the Trustees of the above Institution as the Visitors' Day when the whole Hospital will be thrown open to members of the Parsi Community for inspection. The upper staff consisting of five English Nurses including the Matron and ten Medical Officers will be present to escort the visitors through the X Rays, Pathological, Surgical and other departments. No children under ten will be admitted, and all visitors are requested to walk quietly through the various wards so as not to disturb the patients.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE SPORTS ABANDONED.

The Bombay Light Horse are not holding their usual sports this year, but an informal regimental meeting will be held on the Flats, opposite to Jackal Club at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, when the Corps will be "At Home" to all their friends. A special train will leave Colaba Station at 3-35, Churchgate at 3-40, Grant Road at 3-50, arriving at Santa Cruz at 4-10; returning from Santa Cruz at 6-49 and 7-4.

JEWISH WEDDING AT MAZAGON.

An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday evening at the Israelite School Hall, Mazagon, when Mr. M. S. Ezekiel, of Messrs. Patel & Ezekiel Solicitors, was married to Miss Mary Simpson. The service was conducted by Mr. E. M. Ezekiel according to Jewish rites. At the reception that followed a large gathering of friends of the bride and bride-groom assembled, when Mr. R. D. N. Wadia in a felicitous speech, proposed health and happiness to the newly married couple. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with coloured lights for the occasion.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Sakoobai, a Hindu woman, aged about 50.

About 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the driver of a local train of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, whilst approaching the Mahim station, saw the deceased walking along the line on the left side and blew the whistle. The deceased, however, did not move aside, and though the driver tried to pull up the train, the deceased received a knock before the train could be stopped. The deceased was removed in an unconscious condition to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she subsequently died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL BURNS.

Hansibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 34, residing in Kamatipura, was drying medecine near the fire-place on the 27th ultimo, when her "saree" accidentally caught fire and she sustained burns about her body. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Tuesday.

CARNIVAL AT THE SKATING RINK.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

An attractive programme will be put on at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties to-night for the usual weekly gala performance.

First, and perhaps foremost, we are promised a new edition of the successful pantomime "Dick Whittington and His Cat." Several new songs have been added, and the general script revised. This pantomime is one that should be seen; it is streets ahead of the ordinary show in artistic merit, and affords an evening's amusement at popular prices superior to that for which Bombay has often been charged five rupees.

In addition to the pantomime, the management announce several films depicting local topics of great interest. Last Sunday's manœuvres of the Light Horse and 108th Infantry, Monday's Garden Party at Government House, and Tuesday evening's Fancy Dress Carnival at the Skating Rink will be shown, and the management claim that this is the longest set of local pictures ever exhibited at a Bombay theatre. The enterprise displayed by present management of the Gaiety is deserving of the extended patronage the Theatre is at present enjoying.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A change of programme was put on at Harmston's Circus on Tuesday night, and proved highly popular. It is one of the strongest combination of turns in Harmston's repertoire, and every single item is worth seeing. The Triple Jockey act by Jennie and Willie Harmston and Master Bruce is an excellent piece of work, while Willie Harmston's somersaults on horse back are daring and clever, a remark which might be applied with equal truth to the double wire walking of Jennie and Willie Harmston. The Carangeots, the Cottrells, the Klemanoffs, the Antonios and the Velascos all introduce new acts, and the clowns work hard and succeed in keeping everybody merry and bright.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Tarachand Kanji, a Bania, with the theft of ten currency notes of Rs. 10 each, belonging to a Marwari merchant named Radhakissen Ramperlala.

The complainant was going along Mumbadevi Tank Road on Tuesday, when the accused came up from behind and snatched out the notes from his pocket. The complainant caught hold of his hand, when he dropped nine of the notes, and freeing his hand from the complainant's grip, made off with the remaining note, but was chased and arrested about 40 yards away by a police constable.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted seven previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOLD WATCH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub. Inspector Karnik charged Yusuf Mohmed Sherim Khan with the theft of a gold watch and silver chain, valued at Rs. 205, belonging to Martin D'Souza, a cook in the employ of Mr. Naseby of Cuffe Parade.

The complainant missed the watch and chain from the pocket of his coat which was hanging in his room, on Tuesday, and he reported the matter to the Police, who on enquiries ascertained that the accused, who was a baker's servant, came to the building every morning to supply bread to one of the tenants there. The accused was arrested and on a statement made by him, the property was recovered from Ali Mohmed whom the accused had given it for safe custody.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had taken the property from the complainant as the latter owed him Rs. 1-8 for bread supplied to him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Special protective measures are being taken in consequence of the new Regulations for the sale of bread in Berlin. Special Constables, distinguished by a white armlet on which is stamped the bear of the Berlin arms, are patrolling in front of the majority of the bakers' shops. Their duty is to protest the shops and to prevent the gathering of crowds and the creation of disturbances. The Berlin Employment Committee has for the most part requisitioned unemployed persons for this service. Twelve hundred of these Constables are already on duty. They are obliged to produce their control card in the morning on entering upon duty and again at mid-day and in the evening. Their activity is restricted to warning the people who are unable to purchase more supplies to be peaceable. If these warnings are unheeded, the Police are summoned.

TOWN PLANNING IN EUROPE.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

In the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Prof. Geddes, the Town-Planning expert, who is now on a brief visit to this city, delivered an interesting lecture, with the aid of lantern slides, on "Town Planning in Europe" yesterday afternoon before a large gathering.

The lecturer began by saying that when he came to India, he expected to begin at once the work of inspection and advice in the various cities but he was instructed by Lord Pentland to first pay an independent visit to a good many leading cities in Northern India. Applying the same principle to the audience he proposed to them that they should not begin with an immediate study of their particular local problems but they should have a change of air and thus make a wide and free survey of cities, other than their own, either by travel through India and other parts of the world or at any rate by a study of the many cities illustrated in the galleries of the present exhibition. As a city at once peculiarly intelligible and typical of all developments, he selected Edlinburgh and traced its historic evolution from the earliest times, pre-Roman, Roman, barbarian and mediaeval rennaisance, reformation and the eighteenth century pointing out the many general problems of historic or contemporary interest, which appear prominently at the different phases of a city's development.

From this state of old Edinburgh, the lecturer proceeded to make a similar plan of the new town, observing it to be one of the best European examples of former town-planning and exhibited some of the plans, including a town plan of more than a hundred years ago, which rivalled, if not surpassed, modern town plans in the present exhibition. He next went to the subject of modern town plans and he traced it in various ways, specially from the growth of industrial and railway development with a corresponding lapse of architecture. He pointed out that in neglected old towns, over-crowding involved disease and disease called up the corresponding medical energy and ability and hence the great medical school of Edinburgh, which had so much attracted Indian students and that in the metropolis of dirt rose the essential career of the apostle and genius of cleanliness, Lord Lister, a characteristic example of the way in which difficulties became opportunities. The progress of recent Edinburg improvement was next outlined and he exhibited how main streets were beginning to give place to garden villages, one of these pictures being earlier than that of the famous garden city of Lichworth. He also made it clear by illustrations that the improvement of open spaces was not only parks and public gardens but it was done in the humblest slums and observed that the results in health and happiness of the poorer population were in the highest degree encouraging.

This afternoon prof. Geddes will lecture on "Town Planning and Industrial Work—Old and New" at the same place.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 17.

A press communiqué states:—The following statement shows the value of exports of Indian merchandise from principal ports during the four weeks ending 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th February 1915:—

Calcutta: 6th February, Rs. 11,345,345; 13th February, Rs. 10,901,851; 20th February, Rs. 19,973, 818; 27th February, Rs. 13, 731,940; total Rs. 55,951,954.

Bombay: 6th February, Rs. 7,671,565; 13th February, Rs. 7,957,622; 20th February, Rs. 10,593,992; 27th February, Rs. 9,618,458; total Rs. 35,841,637.

Karachi: 6th February, Rs. 4.204,163; 13th February, Rs. 1,361,227; 20th February, Rs 1,196,496; 27th February, Rs. 2,464,229; total Rs. 9,276,115.

Madras: 6th February, Rs. 473,710; 13th February, Rs. 3,151,352; 20th February, Rs. 2,714,883; 27th February, Rs. 363,291; total Rs. 6,703,236.

Rangoon: 6th February, Rs. 4,426,343; 13th February, Rs. 2,807,960; 20th February, Rs. 4,725,632; 27th February, Rs. 3,210,258; total Rs. 15,171,193.

Chittagong: 6th February, Rs. 1,947,505; 13th February, Rs. nil; 20th February, Rs. nil; 27th February, Rs. 1,095, 609; total Rs. 3,043,114.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

A start was made with the Mixed Doubles Hundicap in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament on Tuesday, when two games were played. Of these one was close and the other one-sided, the former being when Kemble and Miss Turner met Marryat and Mrs. Blunt on level terms. In the first set the pairs were very well matched, but in the next the latter won in a style which promised their ultimate success. The third, however, saw Kemble reassert himself, getting his drives in very well with Miss Turner to support him. Mrs. Blunt on her side was good with a good deal behind her long shots and Marryat helped to make it a close thing.

Though they gave a start, Bagshawe and Miss Cleaver were insufficiently handicapped with Cook and Mackay. Bagshawe played a very punishing game and Miss Cleaver returned well, with the result that their opponents only won one game in the two sets.

Mr. and Mrs. Margolionsh scratching, Jackson and Mrs. Saxby have a walk-over.

Yesterday Nicholson and Miss Simcox beat Capt. and Mrs. Graham in two sets, but the second was very long. Both ladies put across some well-judged lobs and had quite a fair amount of the game. There were many interesting rallies, Graham useful but missing a few easy chances at the net. Nicholson volleyed well, but he too hit several into the net with which he ought to have scored. After he and Miss Simcox had won the first by a wide margin they began the second very well. Capt. and Mrs. Graham, however, played very pluckily and had the former taken full advantage of his openings there would have been a third set.

Results are:—

Kemble and Miss Turner, minus 15, beat Marryat and Mrs Blunt, minus 15; 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Bagshawe and Miss Cleaver, minus 2/6, beat Cook and Mrs. Mackay, plus 4/6; 6-0, 6-1.

Jackson and Mrs. Saxby, minus 15, W. O from Mr. and Mrs. Margoliontly.

Nicholson and Miss Simcox, scr., beat Capt. and Mrs. Graham, minus 2/6; 6-2, 8-6.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Froom and Mrs. Nelson v. Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke v. Mr. and Mrs. Weir.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played last evening in the "Conder" Tennis Tournament on the Y. M. C. A. Courts are as follows:—

Bhagawanji Murarji and G. L. Merchant beat T. M. Evans and E. S. Riley, 6-4, 6-4.

C. D. Gunther and R. L. Greene, beat C. Gonsalves and C. Phillipps, 6-3, 6-1.

N. Ferdoonji Naoroji and A. J. Wadia, beat K. K. Modi and S. N. Vakil, 6-4, 6-3.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

N. George and J. K. Shaw, v. Briscoe and E. Harwood.

S. H. Mehta and M. S. Mody, v. S. Aziz Ali and D. M. Mehta.

N. E. Netscher and O. H. Brown, v. Karve and S. B. Modi.

Since the outbreak of war little or nothing has been heard of the finances of the German States. In the interest of the finance of the Empire, which is responsible for the conduct of the war, the Federal States are unable during the war to make any loan issues, and the only course open to them is the discounting of Treasury Bills. The Frankfurter Zeitung" has published some calculations about such operations of this kind as have already taken place. Prussia is gradually issuing Treasury Bills on account of the credits already passed by the Diet to the amount of £75,000,000. Bavaria has concealed thus far all its financial operations, although the war has caused considerable expenditure. The Wurtemberg Diet was to meet and to authorise an issue of Treasury Bills. Baden will have to take similar measures. The Government of Hesse have already obtained an amendment to the financial Law, and issued considerable amounts of Treasury Bills in December and also in January. Saxony has already to raise about £10,000,000 by the issue of Treasury Bills.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ANNUAL DINNER IN BOMBAY.

St. Patrick's Day passed almost unnoticed in Bombay, but in the evening the sons and daughters of Erin gathered in force at a dinner at the Masonic Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Morris, Master of the Irish Lodge, who was supported by Mr. Justice Beaman, Col. Jennings, Mr. C. B. Robinson, Mr. Pennock, Mr. W. H. R. Brown, Mr. "Tim" Watts, and others. Covers were laid for 120. Numerous helpers saw to the comfort of the guests, and everybody enjoyed themselves exceedingly.

After dinner the loyal toast was given by the Charman, and Col. Jennings proposed "The pious memory of St. Patrick." Col. Jennings made a humourous speech, in which he referred to Adam as the first celebrated Irishman in history, adding that Adam was wont to swear by the soul of St. Patrick. He concluded by saying that St. Patrick stood out as the Great Patron Saint who defied the whole world to know anything about him.

The toast was duly honoured, and then Mr. J. Gunn read a poem specially composed for the evening by Mr. Deesy, of the Bombay Pilot Service, who was unable to be present. Thereafter, Mr. Gunn mounted the platform and sang the ever-green "Tipperary," and saved it from banality by adding one or two new and topical verses.

TRIBUTE TO INSPECTOR MORRIS.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in proposing "The Chairman of St. Patrick's Lodge," made a stirring speech. He commenced by saying that in a long Masonic career, in Bombay, that was the first occasion on which he had addressed, in that hall, an audience which included the fair sex. He made several humourous references to Mr. Morris, and to his doings in his capacity as officer of the C.I.D., and concluded his remarks on this subject by observing: "In his own department, there is no man who is more trusted by the Government than our Brother Morris" (applause). He went on to speak about the war, and said the Germans had put up a score which could never be paid until the Allied troops had forced their arduous way to Berlin. It was only by the strong right arm of the Empire, the spirit which said "Where there is a danger to be faced, where there is a wrong to be righted, there we shall be," that this war would be won. There was no battlefield for the last twenty centuries which had not been watered by Irish blood; there were no people who had fought more cheerfully, joyously and chivalrously than the Irishman (applause).

He went on to speak of the early days of the war, when the small British Expeditionary force was beaten back by overwhelming numbers. The British force, he said, was beaten back; it might have been exterminated, but it was'nt. The Germans did not know the British spirit; they did not know the British soldier. He went on to speak of the Men who had gone to fight from India, from Canada, from Australia from New Zealand, and, above all, from the Mother-Country and concluded on a fine recruiting note by saying that every man in India, as at Home and in the Colonies, must be longing to go and take his place with those who were fighting and had fought for the Empire. (Applause.)

Mr. C. B. Robinson proposed "The Ladies and Mr. Pennock "The Guests," after which the party separated.

An excellent musical programme was gone through. Miss Smith, a youthful elocutionist, made a most promising debut in a recitation "Reggie," and will no doubt be in great demand in Bombay when her talents become known. Then there was Mr. Wall, who gave humourous songs in a truly humourous fashion, and Mrs. Swan, Mr. Ardaseer, Mr. Malone, and Mr. Cochrane also assisted. Taken altogether, it was a great night!

DEADLY NIGHT CLUBS.

DENUNCIATION BY FATHER VAUGHAN.

Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking at the Aeolian Hall, London, during mail week, said he had been stopped on his way from Clubland by a man about town who asked him when was God, if there was one, going to stop the war which was killing off the flower of our race.

Father Vaughan said to his friend he would answer the question in the Socratic method by putting him another: When was God going to shut up these day and night clubs which were mowing down the bloom and beauty of England's youth far more completely than any quick-firing gun in the trenches? After all, men who fell in the trenches went straight to Heaven, while the young bloods who fell in the places he referred to went to the other place.

Father Vaughan went on to say that fathers as well as mothers had poured out the same story to him of young men robbed of their money and their virility, of their virtue, and of their souls, in certain London clubs which were open not on week-days only, but on Sundays also.

Only the day before a lady of social leading had begged a young man to spend the evening with a party of lovely English girls in her fashionable resort. "Excuse me," he said, "but I find your sort of girl too deadly dull."

Father Vaughan urged that some White Cross Society should be started for those who are more deadly wounded than any victims of shrapnel in the trenches.

B. I. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar

The British India Company are to run their first direct passenger st[eamer] Karachi to London on the 30t[h]

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone 233 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL — — MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN — BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150
Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125
Deer brand 125 Bull brand 125
Swan brand 125
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"INDIAN INK."
Published in aid of the
IMPERIAL WAR FUND
SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.
POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W. R.C. Bannerjee and others.
ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.
REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR OF pictures by prominent Indian artists.
Price Re. 1 (one). Book orders at once
Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.
Bombay: Messrs. THACKER & Co.
Madras: Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co.
And at all Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's bookstalls.

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
TOWN.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 20
Half-yearly.. .. ..Rs. 11
Quarterly .. .. ..Rs. 6
MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 30
Half-yearly.. .. ..Rs. 16
Quarterly .. .. ..Rs. 9

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

"O. T."
STIMULANT without
ALCOHOL.
by all Stores.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Case for Inoculation	6
Overpaid Legal Posts	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7 & 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Town Planning in Europe	5
Bombay Amusements	5
St. Patrick's Day	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Six Weeks with Enemy	10
Fighting in La Bassee	11
LEGAL NEWS	5 & 9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	5 & 10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 18, 1915.

THE CASE FOR INOCULATION.

In the course of his statement on the military situation in the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Kitchener is reported to have said that "the health of our troops was remarkably good and a remarkable testimony to the value of inoculation." We imagine that this can hardly be a correct representation of the expression used by the Secretary for War, unless we are to believe that inoculation against typhoid has now reached such a pinnacle of virtue as to be regarded by the War Office as a protection against every kind of ailment. But taking Lord Kitchener's statement in the sense that he must have intended, and having regard to the fierce controversy that has raged in England on the question of inoculation, it is interesting to inquire a little more closely than the official propagators of the value of this prophylactic would have us do, into the basis of the claim, that the striking immunity of our troops in the field is to be attributed, wholly or in part, to the practice of inoculation. In the first place, it has to be said, it is a little difficult to ascertain what exactly is the official and medical position in regard to the question as to whether immunity from typhoid or enteric is to be claimed entirely on behalf of inoculation, or whether any good result is to be admitted from the tremendous strides that have been made in the improvement of sanitary arrangements of armies in the field and general hygienic precautions. Up till quite recently official pronouncements on the subject had always put sanitation and the splendid work of the Army Medical Service in that respect, in the first place. As criticism of the case for inoculation has become more damaging, however, the tendency has been to drop sanitation, as a dangerous competitor of inoculation, and now we have Lord Kitchener attributing immunity from typhoid exclusively to the value of this prophylactic. But sanitation as the first and most valuable factor in the maintenance of the health of the troops cannot be so easily brushed aside. It is necessary to remember firstly, that every soldier in the army benefits by the improved hygienic conditions, whereas the inoculated are only a portion, though how great a portion, we do not know, because the official figures are deliberately withheld.

But, if we consider side by side the respective claims of sanitation and inoculation to have achieved the present happy results, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who care to study the matter carefully, that, whereas the former claims are based on solid grounds on scientific considerations and demonstrable achievement both in our own and other armies, those of the latter are, in the first place, based on a theory that is not provable by any sort of scientific demonstration and, secondly, are supported by statistics which, though constantly put forward by the official defenders of inoculation, are openly admitted by them to be incomplete, and by reason of their incomplete character, to be valueless. At a discussion at the Royal Sanitary Institute, Sir William Leishman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Army Council, and one of the most important advocates of inoculation, after quoting the figures known to him of the incidence of typhoid in the army at the Front, ingenuously added, "I know that statistically these figures are valueless without our knowing the total number of inoculated or uninoculated men present." That is information which is within the reach of the Army Council but which their official spokesman in the House of Commons refused to supply. The position is, therefore, that we do not really know what inoculation has done in this war, though we do know that in the South African War, when inoculation was largely practised and sanitation was bad, there were 58,000 cases of typhoid or enteric and the proportion of uninoculated to inoculated who suffered was,—according to an official statement,—as two to one meaning that 19,000 persons "protected" by inoculation proved not to have been protected at all. And we know that in the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese, who refused to have anything to do with inoculation, but were sanitarily protected to the highest point of efficiency, were singularly free from disease. It would occupy more space than we have at our disposal for a single article to go into all the arguments put forward on behalf of inoculation in detail, but it is safe to say that there is not a single claim advanced that can be actually proved. As regards the present war, all we know is that up to a certain date,—we quote Sir William Leishman,—there had been 135 cases of typhoid among the British troops at the Front, only five of the "properly" inoculated had suffered, (it is understood that they died), 118 had not been inoculated at all and the remainder had been imperfectly inoculated. But these figures, as Sir William Leishman says, are valueless unless we know the actual proportion of inoculated to uninoculated. And how came it that five *properly inoculated* persons proved to be unprotected against typhoid? Since these figures were given we have been told officially that there had been only 421 cases of typhoid in the whole army up to a month ago, and great capital is made out of this by the War Office and their medical advisers. But that bare statement is as valueless statistically as the former one, and the figures that would give it a statistical value are deliberately refused, the Government spokesman stating that it is undesirable to disclose it! Here is the report:—

Mr. Lynch: May I ask my hon. friend a question which is vital to the statistics of this very point, and it is this: Taking the number of inoculated and the number not inoculated, and taking the number of deaths respectively, are the numbers comparable in ratio, or do they show a great advantage in favour of those inoculated?

Dr. Addison: I cannot give the absolute figures, as I have not got them here, and I do not think it would be desirable to do so if I had them. What we learn from the American army is that not only is the incidence of the disease among the inoculated enormously diminished, but that the mortality from the disease is diminished as well.

It is well, however, that Dr. Addison quoted the case of the American army because here the figures are available and they are very telling. These are the official statistics during the period 1898-1911 to show the gradual decline in typhoid fever in the U. S. army:—

Admission and deaths per 1,000 strength.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1898	88.56	9.74
1899	22.98	2.79
1900	9.74	.87
1901	6.42	.88
1907	3.79	.50
1908	3.20	.31
1909	3.35	.26
1910	2.43	.17
1911	.85	.10

When we learn that inoculation was not introduced into the U. S. army as a voluntary practice until March 1909 when few accepted it, and was not made compulsory until the autumn of 1911, we are entitled to complain of the audacity of people who quote the case of the U. S. army as showing the valuable effects of inoculation against typhoid in enormously diminishing the incidence of the disease. The case of India is also constantly quoted in favour of inoculation. There was practically no inoculation in India until 1907, when very few submitted to it; even in 1909 (until toward the end of the year) only about one-third of the troops had been inoculated, and yet by the latter date typhoid fever had been reduced to much less than half what it was 12 years before. And, it is important to remember, that dysentry and malarial fevers (also consequent upon insanitary conditions), for which there was no inoculation, had been reduced in corresponding ratio. But in the case of both the Indian and U. S. armies an enormous sanitary reorganisation had taken place in the periods mentioned, and it is, therefore, abundantly clear that the improvement was due to that cause.

In face of these facts and in view of the fact, officially stated, that "a very considerable percentage of the troops [at the Front] have not been inoculated,"—it has been stated without contradiction that "practically the whole of the 200,000 men who were first sent out were uninoculated,"—what reason is there to suppose that the immunity of the army from tyhoid can be attributed to inoculation and that equally beneficial results would not have been achieved by the highly efficient sanitary organisation without inoculation? Sir Thomas Barlowe who, we suppose, is as high an authority as Sir Frederick Treves or Sir William Osler publicly ascribed the immunity of the men in the fighting line to the new method of sterilising water, and even the "Daily Mail," which we quote because it is one of the journals that has persistently closed its columns to the case against inoculation, has stated that "even more credit belongs to those who have charge of the sanitation and hygiene of the men in the trenches," and that

It is to the unceasing labours of this well-organised and highly efficient sanitation service in the field that the really extraordinary good health of our soldiers is due.

If the medical advisers of the War Office believe in inoculation let them recommend it. But beyond that it ought not to go. It is abominable to talk of compulsion in such a case, and it is worse to bully and oppress in every mean sort of way men, who, while patriotically anxious to serve their country, at the same time, conscientiously object to undergo an operation which has been known in certain cases to have dreadful immediate results, whose ulterior results may affect the constitution for a lifetime and whose protective powers still remain to be proved.

OVERPAID LEGAL POSTS.

The odour of sanctity which surrounds a supreme tribunal of justice usually protects it from the profanity of vulgar criticism. But inasmuch as no modern institution of State, however high and dignified, is exempt from such criticism in these days, it is not possible for a high court of judicature, especially in India, to escape the searchlight of public discussion of its judiciary, its official or its internal organisation. During the last fifty years, the High Court has not escaped popular criticism. In the early sixties popular dissatisfaction was aroused and ventilated in a vigorous and independent press at the enormity of the sinecure appointments held by one individual who happened to be the nephew of a great Chief Justice, otherwise stern and unbending. The dissatisfaction lay in the fact of this holder of a multiplicity of appointments being able to earn a salary equal to that of the Chief Justice himself. He was the Prothonotary of the High Court (salary Rs. 2,500), the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies (Rs. 750), the Ecclesistical Registrar (Rs. 250) and the Commissioner for taking affidavits (Rs. 250 plus tender). Public opinion was so strong that the Government of Bombay, presided over by Sir Bartle Frere, had to allay the scandal by limiting the young Pooh Bah to the single substantive post of prothonotary. The public were pacified and the storm was allayed. The next trouble arose when another Chief Justice presided over the same Court in 1882. He had also a great penchant for taking care of young briefless barristers. Every court appointment, and there is a variety of them ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 350 or 400 was given away irrespective of the experience or ability or capacity of the person appointed to the post. The community was greatly exercised at these appointments by a Chief Justice, whose profound judicial lore was the theme of the highest praise, and whose judgments on Hindu law remain unsurpassed to this day. In 1882 he had to reap the whirlwind of the wind he had sown. In that year the organisation of the department of the Official Assignee came under the searchlight of public opinion. The press was not so independent or vigorous in 1882 as it was in 1864. Still there was a great flutter in the dovecotes of the Secretariat and of the Judiciary. The result was an abatement of favours in one direction at the expense of the other. There were some crumbs of comfort left for barristers other than raw who happened to have friends and relations to see that provision was made for the briefless.

But from 1882 onwards the golden gains of the holder of the office of the Official Assignee have been the perpetual theme of criticism. It is not that the large commissions, the amount of which, during the last five years was stated by Mr. Patel at the Legislative Council on Tuesday last, were an unusual circumstance. There have been during the last 30 years, off and on, times when owing to large insolvencies, or the winding-up of big companies, the Official Assignee has reaped a golden harvest. Heavy bankruptcies and liquidations are always a rich harvest for that Court functionary. And there are many popular anecedotes of the lakhs, not merely thousands, earned by way of commissions by some of the past holders of the office. So that, the emoluments of the Official Assignee have been the subject of continuous criticism since the matter was first officially ventilated by a non-official member in the Legislative Council in the nineties. Mr. Setalvad deserves the gratitude of the public for having originated and stimulated discussion in the Council and persevered in it with characteristic tenacity and force of logic, and Mr. Patel for following up the matter. We need not go into the question of facts, nor the history of what was done in the last two decades in the Council. A clearer case for instituting a long standing reform could not have been made out and it is a satisfaction to the public that, thanks to the persistency and consistency of two non-official elected legislators, the reform has now been brought to a practical head. After an astonishing period of vacillation, dilatoriness and circumlocution, the Government, by the mouth of Mr. Pattani, has been compelled to yield to the popular demand. The case is an instance of what popular agitation when wisely, soberly and discriminately conducted in the Council can achieve and should act as an incentive to the reformers to carry on the good work, for there are still abuses to be remedied, as to which we shall have something to say on a future occasion.

Notes of the Day.

Prohibition of Cotton Exports.

Rumours that Italy had at last broken her neutrality were rife in the Bazaar yesterday, following on the announcement that the Government had stopped the export of cotton to Italian ports, and it was freely assumed that this action would not have been taken unless Italy had intervened on the side of Germany and Austria. We understand that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon and it is stated, though we can hardly believe it, decided to telegraph to the Government protesting against the action taken. Such procedure on the part of the Chamber of Commerce would be as reprehensible as the ignorance of the people who immediately rushed to the conclusion, that because export of cotton from India to Italian ports is to be stopped, Italy must be at war with Great Britain. The reason for the action taken by the Government of India who are, of course, acting at the instance of the Home Government, is obvious. Cotton is now absolute contraband and it would be absurd if, while the British Fleet is engaged in preventing American cotton from reaching Germany through the North Sea, the possibility of Indian cotton reaching Germany or Austria via Italian ports were allowed to continue to exist. Apart from the necessity for maintaining an absolute blockade, the value of cotton to the enemy for military purposes is so great that every possible avenue through which it may reach him requires to be blocked. The protest against the Government's action, under these circumstances, would be unpatriotic and an impertinence. And to assume therefrom that Italy has decided to throw in her lot with Germany and Austria, in face of the very obvious reasons, is merely stupid.

Australia's "Righteous Indignation."

Sir Henry Galway, the Governor of South Australia, had the temerity to make some observations on the fetish of a "White Australia" some time ago, and it appears that his words have given dire offence to Australians. At a State luncheon the Governor made a speech, the purport of which was that the development of the northern territory of Australia was the greatest difficulty with which the Government was faced. It is an immense area lying fallow for want of pioneers, and the policy of exclusion by Australia is in a great degree responsible for this state of things. The Governor said it was impossible to conceive how such a vast tract could be cultivated by "white labour alone," and although he sympathised with those who cried for a "white" Australia, he urged that it was a pity to keep the land undeveloped until the requisite white labour could be got together. Sir Henry ventured to say further:—

Looking at the splendid services being rendered to the Empire by our Indian troops and by our Japanese allies, I am one of those who think that the feelings of Australians on the colour question will undergo considerable,—or should I say a softening?—change when the war is over.

I have not the intention nor the wish to raise a controversy. I simply refer to what to me is a most difficult problem future Australian Governments will have to face in connection with the development of the land.

An Apology Demanded.

This speech seems to have given a keen shock to Australia, and the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth is said to have given vent to his indignation to a press representative in these terms:—

If the words attributed by the press to the Governor of South Australia were uttered by him, they constitute a grave official indiscretion which cannot be allowed to pass without notice, nor for a day without protest.

Mr. Fisher forwarded the report of the speech to the Government of South Australia asking whether it was a correct report, and the Governor thinking it, perhaps, best to drop the controversy at that stage replied:—

The newspaper report is quite correct. In making the remarks I did, I had neither the wish nor the intention to comment adversely on the policy of the Commonwealth. I now see that it would have been wiser had I omitted from my speech any reference to the much-debated colour question, and I regret having said anything on that subject.

Australia can now sleep with a clear conscience that it has kept intact the ideal of a "White Australia."

The Needs of Anglo-Indians.

Though the awakening of the Anglo-Indian community to a sense of its own unity of interests and obligations, came somewhat late in the day, in comparison with other communities in this country, it is beyond doubt that the few leaders who are in the vanguard of the movement are very energetic about the task before them. Under the able guidance of public spirited leaders, like Messrs. Abbot and Madge, it is unlikely that the claims of the community to a hearing at the hands of the various local governments will be allowed to suffer. But that is one thing and the improvement of the status of the community through its own efforts is another, as has always been pointed out by leaders like Mr. Abbot. It is not always safe, nor would it be wise to lean on crutches supplied by a kindly Government, which will no doubt lend a helping hand whenever necessary in the beginning, as it has done in the case of other communities. But the Anglo-Indian community must aim at standing on its own legs, with or without official aids, if it wishes to advance. The community must justify its claim to official favour or consideration by its own independent efforts, honestly made, for self-improvement.

Education and Co-operation.

In this connection we are glad to see that the leaders of the community are concentrating their efforts in two directions of advance which are likely to prove the salvation of the community more than any other,—we refer to education and co-operation. As the "Anglo-Indian Review" points out, all other needs of the community are subsidiary to that of education,—education on proper lines that will teach the youth of the community to honour itself and cherish all the high ideals which it has inherited. There are a few high schools and colleges in the country which suit Anglo-Indian youths, but more of these are wanted everywhere and more ungrudging support for them too, if they are to play an effective part in the moulding of the younger generation on sound and national lines. One need not dwell on the necessity of the spread of the co-operative spirit among Anglo-Indians. Schemes like those of Mount Abbot and the Anglo-Indian Co-operative Housing Association, of which we heard sometime back, need to be carried out with every support by the members of the community. The formation of co-operative credit societies is also a matter that should be attended to by the various branches of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, as it will solve one of the problems vexing the community. It is to be trusted that in coming years the League and its branches will show more and more activity and that the annual sessions of the League will attain the same importance and arouse the same enthusiasm that we witness in the case of the annual gatherings of some of the sister communities in India.

Official and Personal.

The Government have re-appointed Sir Sassoon J. David and appointed Mr. J. A. D. McBain *vice* Mr. D. M. Inglis to be members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation.

Lord and Lady Carmichael left Calcutta on Tuesday night for a short tour.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by the Government House Staff, left Bombay yesterday afternoon by the Punjab Mail on a short visit to Delhi. Among those present at the Victoria Terminus to see their Excellencies off, were the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon Mr. F. M. Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein A. Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, and Major H. A. L. Hepper.

The trade of Burma has declined by 225 lakhs for February last as compared with the same month of 1914.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN LOSSES AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON THE ORZIC.

ADVANCE IN GALICIA THROUGH WAIST-DEEP SNOW.

There have been numerous actions in the Allies' favour in the West. The British have recaptured the village of Saint Eloi, south of Ypres and a brilliant attack by the French infantry north of Arras captured simultaneously three lines of trenches. The French made fresh progress in Champagne. There was great activity in Argonne and the French infantry captured the western part of the village of Wanquois, taking numerous prisoners.

Field-Marshal French in his bulletin says the line captured east of Neuve Chapelle has been consolidated and held in spite of repeated counter-attacks. In the recent fight, the enemy's losses are estimated at not less than seventeen thousand.

The Russian offensive continues successfully on both banks of the Orzic, and a battle is developing in Galicia, east of the railway from Stanislau to Kolomyax, where the Russian infantry is advancing through waist-deep snow.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS FOR TREASON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The Carranzista General, Matteo Almanza and his entire staff have been court-martialled for treason and executed at Torreon by the followers of General Villa.

LAUNCH OF AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT

NEWPORT NEWS, Mar. 17.

The dreadnought Pennsylvania has been launched here. Mr. Daniels in a speech at luncheon said that the American Navy was never so powerful and ready. The Captain of the Prinz Eitel in full uniform witnessed the launching.

RELIEF FOR ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN CAUCASUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The Armenians in Calcutta have opened a relief fund for the benefit of their distrssed countrymen who have sought refuge in the Caucasus. Rs. 22,000 have already been subscribed.

Information has been received in Madras of the death of Mr. W. H. Giles at Sefton Bank, Paignton on 14th February as result of operation. Mr. Giles was for many years in Madras as Superintendent of Eastern Extension Cable Co and had many friends.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 16.

Last evening's communiqué said:—There have been numerous actions in our favour today. Our artillery in the vicinity of Lombartzyde effectively bombarded the enemy's works and the British south of Ypres, whom the German attack yesterday compelled to retire beyond Saint Eloi, recaptured that village and most of all the adjoining trenches, despite several counter-attacks.

A brilliant attack by our infantry north of Arras captured simultaneously three lines of trenches on the spur on Notre Dame de Lorette and reached the edge of the plateau. We took a hundred prisoners.

Further south in the region of Roclincourt, near Lille road, we exploded several trenches.

The Germans mined and occupied a trench at Carnoy in the region of Albert, but were driven out.

PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

We made fresh progress in Champagne in the woods north-east of Souain and north-west of Perthes and repulsed two counter-attacks north-east of Mesnil.

There was great activity in Argonne; two German counter-attacks in the region of Bagatelle were repulsed and a German block-house was demolished.

Two enemy counter-attacks between Four-de-Paris and Bolante failed.

Our infantry captured the western part of the village of Vauquois, taking numerous prisoners.

The Germans mined and destroyed four advanced trenches in Bois-le-Pretre, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson, but we recaptured two and half trenches.

GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

ALLIES MAKE FRESH PROGRESS.

PARIS, March 16.

The afternoon communiqué says the Belgians have consolidated their gains, and the British, having recaptured Saint Eloi, also retook the trenches south-west of the village and compelled the enemy to evacuate the trenches on the south-east, which were completely demolished by artillery.

We have made fresh progress north-east of Souain, and have recaptured the remainder of the trenches at Bois-le-Pretre.

The Germans took a trench at Reichackerkopf, but we retook it capturing prisoners.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Field Marshal French, in his bulletin, says the line we captured eastward of Neuve Chapelle has been consolidated and held in spite of repeated counter-attacks.

Judging by the number of dead Germans counted on the ground, the enemy's loss cannot be less than seventeen thousand.

SEVERAL ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Mar. 17.

The evening communiqué says an attempt by the enemy on Monday to recapture the trenches on the spur of Lorette was repulsed.

We exploded a mine in the region of Perthes and held the cavity after a sharp fight.

We progressed north of Beau Sejour.

German counter-attacks on Monday night between Four-de-Paris, Bolante, Vauquois and Bois-le-Pretre were repulsed.

GOOD EFFECT OF BRITISH ADVANCE.

INDIAN TROOPS COMMENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The advance of the British has had a good general effect and the enemy's position at La Bassee has been much endangered. The Germans are doing their best to hold on there.

The action demonstrated the superiority of our artillery in assaults. The Indians have been commended for their spirited dash and for the clever way in which the enemy was out-flanked and surprised.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

BATTLE DEVELOPING IN GALICIA.

RUSSIANS BESIEGING PRZEMYSL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 16.

A communiqué says the Russians have dislodged the Germans from some advanced posts on the Niemen. The Russian offensive continues successfully on both banks of the Orzic.

A battle is developing in Galicia, East of the railway from Stanislau to Kolomyax, where the Russian infantry is advancing through waist-deep snow. They have captured the enemy's positions and two thousand prisoners.

The Russians are besieging Przemysl and have occupied the heights commanding the inner forts.

PANIC AMONGST GERMAN SOLDIERS.

VON HINDENBURG DISAPPOINTED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent sees clear signs that the ambitions of a raid on the Narew are being abandoned and suggests as one of the reasons that General Von Hindenburg is disappointed with the quality of his army.

A Russian official statement asserts that the Germans advancing towards Przasnysz, who were entrenched in front of the Russians, were seized with panic on Friday night and withdrew three miles without reasons, leaving masses of arms and ammunition.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Lord Kitchener authorised Lord Southwark to say that we had increased our output of munitions three hundred times since the beginning of the war and he hoped that the great accession of labour would enable us greatly to increase supplies.

Parliament has adjourned till April 14th.

ITALY'S NEUTRALITY.

A CURIOUS PROPOSITION.

WASHINGON, Mar. 17.

A New York message to the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Italian Government has approached the leading banks with a view to floating twenty-million dollars Italian Treasury Notes in the United States.

The banks agreed to offer the Notes for public sale on condition that Italy preserved neutrality till after the flotation of loan.

HOME RACING.

THE KING DISAPPROVES.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Jockey Club has decided to continue racing where local conditions permit and local feeling is not averse. There was only one dissentient.

Viscount Villiers in a speech announced that the Royal enclosure at Ascot would be closed, no luncheon tents would be permitted and the King would not attend.

It was subsequently announced that in view of the altered conditions, the Ascot Stewards were considering the abandonment of the meeting.

TERRORISM BY DACOITS.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

A further development of the dacoity outrages in Calcutta is the receipt by well-to-do residents in the Indian quarter of the town of letters demanding money purporting to have been written by the terrorists. Some fo these have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

Two dacoities are reported to have been committed in the Alipore District one at the house of Babu Makum Lal Ghose moneylender, and the other on the premises of Judhister Mondal, a cultivator. In each case a considerable amount of loot was taken. Another outrage is reported from Hugly District where a gang of dacoits are reported to have taken rupees fifteen thousand from the house of Babu Prollhad Chundra Hazra. The inmates of the house were threatened and assaulted.

BAYONET CHARGE BY PATHANS.

BRILLIANT ATTACK ON GERMAN TRENCH.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

In the "Daily Chronicle" "Observer" records the following fine episode of the war in which a Pathan regiment distinguished itself by a brilliant attack on a German trench.

"That is good, Sahib—now we will have war!" The speaker was a tall, straight-limbed pale-faced Pathan from the northern hills. He had just heard that an advance was to be made at dawn, and that to his regiment had fallen the duty of leading it. He was supremely glad. When he left India he imagined the Great War was to be a gigatic, prepetual charge—and here he had been in the dismal trenches for weeks and weeks of inglorious existence. Then he had learned there was to be hill-fighting, in some European hills of sorts, and his heart had leaped at the thought—and here he was in the last test, swampiest, dreariest piece of plain Germany had ever made.

He had seen some of the western troops of France, and heard how they were never put into trenches, but kept in leash and then let go when there was work to be done—and he wondered why his own Sahibs did not do likewise. He was sick unto death of standing up to the waist in benumbing, icy water, of wriggling in clammy, muddy dugouts, of looking at the enemy cautiously, gingerly, through little peep-holes in a wall of mud. He loved not the music of the screeching bombs, and the soft thud of the bullet cutting through the parapet gave him a cramped feeling in the heart.

That sort of thing was not war, he thought, at all. It was a peculiar kind of torture, mental, moral, physical.

THE GOOD NEWS.

Then, like a great star-shell bursting in the darkness, the news had come of an impending bayonet charge.

"That is good, Sahib—now we will have war!"

The night was spent in active preparations—20 times over knives and bayonets were sharpened, polished, tested. The Pathan loves his cold steel weapons. They are part of himself. Grimly, lovingly he tends them.

At last the great moment had come. Silently, with a slow moving swiftness that is wonderful to the Westerner, the 700 odd soldiers wriggled out of the trench, slid over the parapet and into the evil smelling, body littered mud beyond. As yet the enemy had given no sign. His line could be just guessed at, about 800 yards in front. An occasional spurt of flame and "puff" of a hastening bullet served to show that the Germans were watchful still. But the night was dark and the Pathans were keeping low, creeping along the sodden ground, noiselessly, relentlessly. They were keenly alert, every trace of numbness gone. Life was worth living now—this was war!

THE ASSAULT.

They had covered about 500 yards. As a matter of fact they had started late—about 6.30 a.m. instead of 4 a.m. It was beginning to get a little light. A sleepy German look-out all of a sudden saw a hedge where there had been no hedge before. He thought it strange—waith The hedge is moving. "Gott in Himmel! It is not a hedge at all—it is the enemy!" In a flash he gave the alarm. The trenches were fully manned in a moment; rifles barked, spitting out their vicious little tongues of fire. In scores and hundred the pointed bullets sped—to bury themselves harmlessly in the mud. For the firing was wild. The men were half awake, filled with the heavy drowsiness of interrupted sleep. The half light was deceptive—the shadows fantastically tall now in the early morning mist.

The Pathans were not creeping now—right up on their feet they were, surging forward with impulse, groaning in wild unison some ancient battle-song of their race. Louder and louder grew the chant. Nearer and nearer they rushed. Some fell. Bullets were finding their billets now. Amid the furious din one divined the sickening thud of lead sinking through human flesh. But no line of foes, no wall of molten lead on earth could have stopped that charge. They are almost on them now—climning the parapet, leaping down into the trench, right in among them, slashing cutting, piercing, parrying—yelling like men possessed, wildly supremely happy.

THE TRENCH IS OURS.

But the work is not done. The Germans will soon come back; they will try to blow in the traverse and enfilade the trench with a machine-gun. So, quickly to the task! Bodies are lifted, limp and oozing blood, and piled up in the walls for sectional traverses. There is no time for earth walls; there will be walls of human dead. Not staunch enough? Make them two deep and collect all these Mausers—rivet the dead with their own rifles. Now plaster up mud to cement the lot. Then take these sandbags, iron plates and all the paraphernalia of the parapet—over to the other side of the trench—facing the enemy. More mud—pile up all you can. The Germans will be on us in a moment.

Their bullets are here already—storms of them, sheets of them, from rifle and machine guns. But they do little harm. The work has been done with a will, and the victorious Indians are under decent cover for the time. The O. C. is giving the enemy a long, critical look—they are evidently preparing an assault to retake the trench. He looks round his own men; they have lost heavily, but he has still about 550 well and fit. He looks behind, towards the British lines. They know he has won through. The agreed signal has been given and answered. Why do they not send out the promised supports—he could extend to right and left, and, who knows, might burst into a communication trench and reach the enemy's second cline. Hang the fellows, why don't they come? Ah here comes the enemy instead—ye gods, at least a brigade. "Steady, juans, no charging now; give them hot lead."

They did. But it was 500 against 5,000. Murderous machine guns swept the walls of lead with tearing, rending masses of lead; they were only mangled heaps of riddled flesh now, with bits of uniform and rifles sticking out here and there. The Grey Sahibs were pushing up, against, through them; the ugly mose of the machine gun was glinting in the corner. Its death-storm would be sweeping the living now, instead of the dead. Yet the Pathans fought on, with the grim courage of the wounded tiger—borne back slowly, inch by inch, on both sides. The O. C. turned every now and then, quickly, nervously, towards the British lines: "Will they never come?" Suddenly his practised eye caught at something half-way between. "They are sapping up—open sap. They ought to be here soon—in an hour or two"—and he looked round again at his little band of lithe Pathans, worthy descendants of Alexander the Great's Greek warriors of old that settled or got lost in India.

And ever the lawful machine-guns were reaping their harvest of death. And ever new grey hordes were flinging hemselves on the dripping bayonets of the Pathans. Bombs began their dread work now, brusting amid the closely packed soldiers, sending our a spray of mud and iron and mangled limbs. The O. C. shuddered and looked round again. The sap was still so far away—when would they come?

They came about 5 o'clock that afternoon. It was almost quite dark. But the undaunted Pathans were holding out still. Most of the trench was gone, but they had hung on to two sap-heads, and not all the Kaiser's guns and men had dislodged them. Leaning up against the dead body of a big Prussian, the tall Pathan of last night was found, with a bullet through his brain and a cople of bayonet thrusts through his chest. Life was ebbing very fast. But the light of triumphant happiness lit up his eyes:

That was good, Sahib—that was war!"

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. Adeley, Irish Rifles.
Captain A. Bisco Brooks, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. C. A H. Brown, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. W. J. , Irish Rifles.
Lieut. W. A. Burge rtillery.
Lieut. G. Cammett, A leman, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. G. D. C Ewart, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. W. H. , Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Franci
Lieut. R. Gavin, Irish Rifles on, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Gibs les.
Captain F. R. Graham, Irish Rif illing Fusiliers.
Captain C. C. Hewitt, Lnnis. fles.
Second-Lieut. D. F. Hubert, Irish Ri
Lieut. W. W. Ingram, Medicals.
Captain E. V. Noel, Third Londons.
Captain C. A. Ogden, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Poole, Sussex.
Captain G. N. Reeves, Third Londons.
Captain C. H. Rowe, Wiltshires.
Captain E. F. Sartorius, Grenadiers.
Lieut. G. Sorley, Third Londons.
Lieut. H. Sprot, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Stewart, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. D. C. Turnbull, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Ward, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain H. C. B. Wilson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H. C. B. Wilson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. Wylde, Artillery.

MISSING.

Lieut. N. Barrington, Irish Rifles.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. D. M. Parsons, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. O'Donoghue, Liverpools.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. G. W. Coates, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Crichton, Third Londons.
Second-Lieut. R. A. A. de Stacpoole, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. Gilmore, Irish Rifles.
Captain W. G. Hoare, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. B. J. Holland, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Kent, Artillery.
Captain H. Pulman, Third Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. P. Spencer, Whltshires.
Lieut. J. L. Stephens, Third Londons.
Lieut. C. Wartnaby, Northamptonshire Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R. A. C. Murray, Seaforths.

LONDON, March 15.

Second-Lieut. Cyril F. Austin, West Surreys, belonging to Reuter's Editorial Staff in London, was killed on the battlefield on March 10th.

PERSIAN PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

An official telegraphic communication from Teheran has been received by the Consul-General of Persia to the effect that on resignation of his Highness Mostafu-ul-Mulk, Prime Minister, his Imperial Majesty the Shah has appointed his Highness Mochirud Dowleh as Prime Minister, who has formed a new cabinet. His Excellency Mochirud Dowleh continues as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

REBELLION IN TACHIEN-LU.

DISAFFECTION AMONG CHINESE TROOPS.

FOREIGNERS REPORTED SAFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

In connection with the disaffection among the Chinese troops in Szechuan and Yunnan, it is stated that the soldiery are in rebellion again and have captured Hokow and Tachien-lu. Foreigners in Tachien-lu are reported to be safe but if their position becomes dangerous they may have to leave for Upper Burma. The rebel leaders would probably arrange for their safe conduct along the road to Bhamo.

A CIVIL COURT FOR CALCUTTA.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS FOR CHEAPENING LITIGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have now reported on the proposal for a Civil Court of Calcutta. Their view is that, at any rate so far as smaller suits are concerned, the original side of the Calcutta High Court is too costly at present. In order to reform this they recommend that the expenses of the litigant should be reduced by allowing him the opportunity of selecting from vakils and solicitors, as well as from barrister, to act and plead for him, also that the intermediary of the attorney between the litigant and the barrister or vakil should be made voluntary; also that the existing scale of fees should be revised. Failing these reforms the committee recommend the establishment of a civil court.

THE "COMRADE" CASE.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 17.

The special tribunal of the Punjab Chief Court which heard the appeal preferred by Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor and proprietor of the "Comrade" press against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi forfeiting the security of his press, have passed orders to-day rejecting the appeal and confirming the forfeiture order.

MR. GANDHI AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi arrived to-day by M. unka and were received by a tremend. the L wd at the jetty. ous cro the warm reception a procession was After large number of boys unhorsed formed; and drew it with the two guests the carriag oghul Street where in a profuse therein to M. andal Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi ly decorated were garlanded. re garlanded thereafter in The guests we nd conveyed to the resi- several localities Mehta whose guests they dence of Dr. P. J. visit to Rangoon. will be during their

GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

THE GROWTH OF BACTERIA.

ANTISEPTICS TO INHIBIT

Anything which will mitigate the terrible death-roll of the war must be welcome, and there was consequently more than usual interest manifested in the Hunterian oration delivered on Monday, Feb. 15, at the Royal College of Surgeons by Sir W. W. Cheyne, who gave a preliminary account of experiments which are being made by himself, Fleet-Surgeon Bassett-Smith, and Mr. Arthur Edmonds in the disinfection of wounds, more particularly gunshot wounds.

The problem the investigators set themselves, he said, was whether it was possible to introduce an antiseptic into a wound soon after its infliction which would remain there, which would diffuse in the blood and tissues, and which would inhibit the growth of bacteria until such time as the wound could be disinfected thoroughly. The essential point was that the antiseptic should remain in the wound and not escape at once. Fluid, therefore, could not be used, and they chose paste for their experiments.

Sir Watson then showed the results of a number of experiments with different antiseptics which had been diffused into cultures of bacteria and of experiments on guinea pigs. These showed that there were several antiseptics of considerable value from the diffusion point of view and which might be worth while investigating from the stndpoint of wounds in war. The whole subject must be thoroughly worked out at the front.

He and his colleagues, he added, had not been able to experiment on fresh wounds but he gave instances where a paste antiseptic had been applied to wounds, with the result that in one case there was tion and no suppuration for and in another instance for

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND VERNACULARS.

PROMOTION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Indian Steam Vessels Act Amendment Bill, the Assam Labour Bill, and the Sea Customs Bill were introduced and the Foreigners' Bill was passed.

Mr. Rayaningar's Resolution asking the Government to make the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction in all secondary schools, was opposed by several non-official members on the ground that the suggestion, if adopted, would retard the progress of English education in this country.

Sir Harcourt Butler assured the Council amidst cheers that no proposal to restrict English education would receive any countenance. He suggested that after the war the Local Governments and Administrations would be consulted on the subject and the Resolution was withdrawn.

Rai Sitanath Bahadur's Resolution advocating Government measures for promoting the Indian sugar industry, was negatived.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 17.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler, the Vice-President, presiding. There was a fair attendance of visitors. Mr. R. W. Gillan and Mr. R. Graham took the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Sharp laid on the table a statement containing information regarding the amount of provincial educational grants spent per annum on Mahomedan schools.

After interpellations the Hon. Mr. Clark introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Steam Vessels Act of 1884.

Mr. Clark said it was purely an administrative measure and would be circulated now to the local Governments and considered in September. He added that an opportunity would be taken in the meantime to consolidate the legislation on the subject.

Mr. Clark introducing the Assam Labour Bill explained that it was intended to make a suitable arrangement for the control of recruitment of labour by contract. The Bill would create a board for the control of the recruiting agency. The board would be advisory. He dwelt at length on the provisions of the Bill and said the measure had been fully approved of by the Local Governments and the tea industry. He announced that he would ask the Council at a later date to consider the Bill.

Mr. Clark also introduced the Sea Customs Bill and explained the amendment referred to in section 37 and said the effect of it would be that the rate payable would be the rate in force on the day of delivery instead of the rate in force on the day of application. He explained that this would prevent the loss of revenue which was experienced after the presentation of the Budget in recent years.

On the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock the Foreigners Bill was taken into consideration. He said that in September last in Simla he fully explained the Bill since then the legal advisers of the Government had brought to their notice that the definition of the word "foreigner" presented certain difficulties and that the present opportunity might be taken to remove that difficulty. This has been done on the lines of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, passed in Parliament.

The Bill was passed.

ENGLISH V. VERNACULARS.

MR. RAYANINGAR'S RESOLUTION.

At this stage Sir Robert Carlyle presided and Mr. Rayaningar moved the following resolution:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to have in consultation with the Provincial Governments and Administrations steps taken for making the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English, as a second language compulsory for Indian pupils, in all secondary schools.

He said the students did not learn either their vernacular or the foreign language properly and no education in the real sense of the word was imparted to them. The speaker attributed to the ineffective training of graduates at present their inability to do anything great in life and said all their energy was spent in unproductive work. In case of those who failed in the Entrance Examination, the speaker said, their state was worse than that of graduates and they were not eligible even for subordinate positions in public service. They were useless for industrial and commercial careers and as a result discontentment and misery followed. He thought their lot would not be so bad if they had a sound secondary education through the medium of vernaculars, then they would have gained sufficient general knowledge to enable them to qualify themselves as skilled artisans or independent traders. A sound vernacular education again was less likely to divert the students from their hereditary professions than superficial English education. In the matter of female education, the mover thought, the present method which was considered rigid and unimaginative, worked great hardship. He asked how many among Indian girls were going to waste their time in unprofitable education. He said: It is true that as it is we cannot make much progress in the matter of female education, but on the other hand the vernaculars are the media of instruction in secondary schools female education will gain ground not only directly but also indirectly and literature in the vernaculars would multiply and diffuse knowledge among the masses." Mr. Rayaningar then referred to the views of the educational authorities in support of his recommendation and said what was still more important from the non-official point of view was that the proposed measure had in its favour the weight of public opinion in India; people with extreme divergence of views in political matters were agreed about the present reform. The mover mentioned the names of Sir Subramania Iyer, Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Gooroodass Banerjee, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol and Mrs. Annie Besant as among those who held the opinion that the vernaculars should be the medium of instruction. Mr. Rayaningar then dealt with the objections that have been put forward against the proposed reform and said so long the study of English was compulsory there was absolutely no danger of deterioration of knowledge. In the new method more attention would be devoted to the study of English. Among other objections raised against the proposed measure was that it would interfere with the unification of Indian peoples. Mr. Rayaningar said that to his mind the objection appeared to be meaningless. Sometimes some people hazarded this opinion that but for the different languages Indians would be one nation. He doubted the soundness of that opinion. He thought if the differences of caste and creed disappeared, the differences of language would also disappear.

MAHOMEDAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Ghuznavi in opposing the resolution said that if Bengalee was made the medium of instruction up to the Matriculation in Bengal it would be strongly opposed by the entire Mussalman community and if any step were taken to retard the progress of English education the measure would be considered retrograde.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea in opposing the resolution said that he felt himself in a position of some embarrassment in speaking about the resolution. There was much to be said for it and good deal against it. If the resolution would have been somewhat less comprehensive and mandatory it would have been more acceptable. Speaking for Bengal, he said, that a proposition involving the curtailment of English education would be viewed with misgiving and even anxiety for they owed a great debt to English literature which had created a new spirit in the country and marvellously stimulated the vernaculars. Their languages were steeped in the culture of the West. To Mr. Banerjea the resolution seemed open to two objections. One was that it issued a mandate to the Provincial Governments without consulting them or local opinion, and, secondly, it recommended the adoption of the vernaculars as the media of instruction in secondary schools without reference to the capabilities of the province and various stages of the development of the vernaculars. There were 900 vernaculars in all India and twenty in Bengal in different stages of development. Were they all fit to meet the requirements of the resolution? Even in Bengali, which was one of the most advanced of Indian languages, there were no suitable books in mathematics, merchanics, and in modern geography as now understood. What Mr. Banerjea would recommend to the mover would be that Government should be asked to consult the Local Governments whether it was feasible and if so to what extent to make the vernaculars th emedium of instruction in secondary schools.

The Raja of Mahumadabad opposed the resolution. He said after the advent of British rule in India the greatest achievement had been made in education and that alone contributed to the progress of India and that was due to the teaching imparted through the medium of English. He said that an experiment on the lines of the hon. member's suggestion was tried at Aligarh and it failed, as it was bound to fail. He deprecated that such a controversial subject should have brought at such a time as the present.

Mr. M. S. Das said he could neither support the Resolution nor the amendment suggested by Mr. Banerjea.

FEELING IN BOMBAY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in opposing the resolution said that the feeling was very strong in Bombay in favour of the present system of education although there were some educationists who favoured an alternative optional system and any attempt to introduce into their schools a scheme of compulsory vernacular education would cause alarm which might easily develop into discontent. The Punjab was the only province where the vernaculars had been given more than their legitimate share of prominence even in the University and he quoted the opinion of the Indian Universities Commission to show that the system was a failure there and not even popular. Regarding female education Sir Fazulbhoy said that for obvious reasons there was not much scope for female education in secondary schools but the medium of education had hardly anything to do with the result. He said: "Our social customs interpose far more powerful barriers and so long as our social ideas do not undergo a radical change, rapid progress in female education is impossible. In most parts of India girls are either married or are not allowed to come out by the time they attain the age at which admission into secondary schools usually takes place. For them, therefore, primary education is all that is practicable." After dealing with other disadvantages mentioned by the mover Sir Fazulbhoy said that leaving aside the question of merit the scheme of the mover was unworkable and would entail enormous cost. In conclusion, Sir Fazulbhoy said if ever various units of the Indian Empire are welded into one nation, with common ideas, feelings and aspirations it would be through English literature and the adoption of English as the *lingua franca*.

LACKING IN PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Mr. Dadabhoy opposed the resolution on the ground that it was calculated to be prejudicial to the best interest of the country. He thought in the first place the resolution was inopportune as it dealt with a highly controversial subject and it was a matter of surprise to him that it was moved at a time when Government had properly held back all matters of controversial nature. The resolution was harmful in a variety of ways. Official action on the lines laid down in it would have the sure effect of restricting high education in India and ultimately of retarding that social, political and economical progress of the people which had been the fixed objective of British rule for more than a century. After critising the various points put forward by the mover in support of his resolution Mr. Dadabhoy said that the resolution was lacking in public support and among the general public there was a strong feeling that the present system of secondary education should not be disturbed. Mr. Dadabhoy said that the feeling of the general public regarding high education and as a corollary secondary education had undergone no change in character since the historic memorial presented to Lord Amherst by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1823, but has gathered considerable force in the interval. This was a subject about which the people were unanimous. Attempt after attempt had been made to win them from their passionate liking for English education but they had stood firm.

Mr. Malaviya in supporting Mr. Rayaningar's resolution said that the sharpness with which opinion has been divided in the Council showed that deliberation on the question required delicate handling. There was no doubt that the time had come when an enquiry should be instituted as to the possibility of finding out means for developing vernacular education. The policy of keeping up the high tone of English education was not inconsistent with a policy of developing vernacular education. That was never the policy of Raja Ramamohan Roy and Lord Macaulay. He quoted Lord Macaulay's despatch to the Court of Directors in 1834 in support of his contention. He admitted much had been done to develop vernacular education but what had been done was not enough. Did those speakers, he asked, who opposed the resolution ever realise what time would be required to educate the masses through the medium of the English tongue. The last census showed that out of 300 millions of population in India only one million knew English. Further Mr. Malaviya said that he did not know of any civilised country where a foreign language was used as the medium of instruction. He claimed that everyone of the important Indian vernaculars were as old, if not older, than English and he asked whether those languages spoken by millions of people were unfit to be used as the medium of instruction. In dealing with the objections to the proposed measure Pandit Malaviya said that he had known distinguished men who had their instruction in vernacular in middle schools. Regarding the text-books he said there were already a considerable number of text-books and within twelve months all necessary books would be ready. In conclusion he suggested a modification of the resolution in order that it should not be a mandate to the provincial Governments and a bolt from the blue on the public and stated that the Government should be requested to appoint a committee in consultation with the Provincial Governments to enquire and report, when, if necessary, steps should be taken to introduce the vernaculars as the media of instruction in secondary schools.

Mr. Huda opposed the resolution.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola alluded to the curious character of the debate whereby same authorities had been quoted both for support and opposition. He recognised the great necessity of promoting education in English and deprecated any scheme to interfere with its growth. He regarded the common English language as the greatest boon and emphasised the importance of it in legislative and other councils. He said he had carefully considered the matter and he thought it desirable that the present system should prevail. He alluded to the satisfactory results of the present system and said the general feeling in the country was that English education should be left undisturbed.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, Mr. Sharp in a short speech explained away the several passages from his reports which were quoted by several speakers.

Mr. Sita Nath Roy opposed the resolution.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Sir Harcourt Butler speaking on behalf of the Government pointed out that the debate had travelled beyond the text of the resolution and announced amidst cheers that no proposal to restrict English education would receive any countenance. He discussed the present system and pointed out that it was the accepted policy that the vernaculars should be the media of education in the first three or four classes in high schools. He also pointed out that only one-tenth of the total number of students from their secondary schools entered colleges and indicated the importance of better English education. He discussed the question of direct method of teaching and pointed out that the resolution did not involve any change of educational policy but educational economy. He gave his own experience as showing that prolonged education in the vernacular had given better results. Alluding to Pandit Malaviya's suggestion for inviting his opinion of all India he expressed his inability to accept the suggestion but he was of opinion that the question would be referred to the local governments drawing attention to to-day's debate and asking them whether any enquiry was necessary. He suggested in conclusion that the whole question would be referred to the Local Governments after the war.

Mr. Rayaningar replying stated that he was not for lowering the standard of English education but for improving it. He said that the present system had produced many eminent men but what he contended was that the system was capable of improvement. He agreed to accept the suggestion that the question should be referred to the Provincial Governments after the war.

The resolution was withdrawn.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

PLEA FOR GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur then moved the following resolution:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that prompt and effective measures may be taken by Government throughout British India, (a) to increase the cultivation of sugar-cane and date-palm, (b) to encourage and extend the manufacture of sugar both refined and unrefined by existing or improved indigenous methods, (c) to promote the starting of new sugar factories on modern scientific basis and that financial and other kinds of assistance may be rendered by the Government for carrying out of the above objects in an effective manner.

He gave figures to show how foreign sugar imports were steadily on the increase and in pointing out how Indian enterprise was deteriorating stated that it was only by establishment of well equipped factories that they could hope to compete successfully with foreign imports. He instanced the conditions in Java and Formosa and requested Government to initiate the policy pursued there with necessary modifications to suit local circumstances. He said that the U. P. Government had already adopted the Java system by giving a grant in one case. This system which was partially adopted by a Provincial Government should be taken up by the Imperial Government. He said in the central sugar factory system large tracts of land were necessary and they could not be had without Government help. He next referred to the need of improving the indigenous method of extracting the juice from canes and requested the Government to take steps in that direction. He also stated that the results obtained at demonstration farms should be taught to cultivators. As regards date-palm he said that the process of tapping should be introduced in Central India by bringing tappers from Bengal. In conclusion Mr. Sitanath Roy said, if in the present state of public finances it was deemed inexpedient to introduce the Java system wholesale at least an attempt should be made to initiate that policy by starting a mill on modern scientific lines in Bengal and U. P. which were the true largest sugar producing tracts in India. It would be an object lesson to the people and thereby would tend to help to revive the industry. The present was also an opportune moment, for owing to the war German and Austrian sugar was no longer in the world's markets. Java alone supplied the demand in India and there was a vast and growing demand. In that matter the speaker said the interests of England did not clash with those of India.

Maharaja Monindra Chundra Nundy in supporting the resolution observed that India was a great sugar-cane growing country and the date-palm industry could be well expanded, nevertheless the imports of foreign sugar had steadily increased. Now that the imports of bounty-fed sugar had ceased there was a great opportunity for stimulating the sugar industry of India.

Raja Kushalpal Singh supported the resolution. He referred to the causes which contributed to keep down sugar in India and said that he considered it absolutely necessary that in order to stimulate the industry there should be a strong body of agricultural experts and specialists entirely devoted to the promotion of this cause. He said that co-ordinated with model farms there might with infinite advantage be training classes opened for instruction in cultivation methods and if possible also a small model factory attached to each farm for instruction in the technology of sugar manufacture.

Mr. Kershaw on behalf of Government stated that it would be found on examination of figures for the last few years that the area sown for cultivation as well as the outturn of sugar had been on the increase. He mentioned the steps taken by Government in improving sugar-cane cultivation and referred in this connection the excellent work of Dr. Barber.

Mr. Ghaznavi, Raja Abdul Abu Jaffar and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla also supported the resolution. Sir Ibrahim while appreciating the measures adopted by Government in regard to sugar cultivation said what they wanted was that Government should take measures to protect indigenous industries against foreign competition.

Mr. Clark after referring to the situation created by the war in regard to sugar trade and to the measures taken by the Government said that he could not accept the resolution.

The resolution was negatived.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

BENGAL EXAMINATIONS.

Replying to Mr. Ghuznavi's question *re* substitution of candidates' roll numbers in place of their names on answer papers, Mr. Sharp said:—(a) The statement is true of the examination for the Indian Civil Services but otherwise the facts are not known. (b) No definite information is available. (c) Assuming that the question relates to the conditions in Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the University of Calcutta are the authorities which control the Mukhtyarship and University examinations respectively. The Government of India will send copies of the question and answer to these bodies for information.

MATRICULATION AGE-LIMIT.

Replying to Mr. Ghuznavi's question *re* the matriculation age-limit, Mr. Sharp said:—(a) Yes. The age-limit for the Matriculation is 15 in the Madras and Punjab Universities. This rule would therefore apply to pupils studying within the territorials limits of those Universities. (b) Yes. (c) The Government of India have seen in the newspapers an announcement to this effect. The present rule prescribes the attainment of the age-limit on the first day of the month. (d) When the matter comes before the Government of India officially they will consider it.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

In reply to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question *re* Indian representation at the next Imperial Conference, Sir Reginald Craddock said:—From Reuter's telegrams it would appear to have been stated by Mr. Harcourt in the House of Commons that no Imperial Conference will be held this year and until the future intention of his Majesty's Government are known it is impossible to answer the hon. member's question.

KOMAGATA ENQUIRY.

In reply to Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's question *re* publication of the minutes of evidence taken by the Komagata Maru Commission, Sir Reginald Craddock said:—The Government of India do not consider that the publication of the minutes of evidence taken by the Komagata Maru Committee would be to public advantage and are not prepared to adopt the hon. member's suggestion.

WHY GERMANY HAS FAILED.

VIEWS OF A FAMOUS EXPERT.

COLONEL ROUSSET ON TEUTONIC STRATEGY.

The following article by Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, the famous French military critic, reviewing the first six months of the war, is reproduced from the Paris "Daily Mail."

It is six months ago to-day that we found ourselves at war with Germany. The terrible struggle of 1870-1871, from which dates the power of the Teuton Empire, and which was the genesis of its dream of world hegemony, lasted only a fortnight longer but, as to this war, no one can yet foresee at the present moment when its end will come. For this new conflict has brought into play such mighty forces, such resources of every kind, such implements, that it surpasses in violence everything that history has ever known, while at the same time the question that it brings to issue is that of whether the liberty of the world and the independence of the nations shall be forfeited for the sole benefit of that Prussian omnipotence which aims at the absorption of the whole globe.

ALL-CONQUERING FORCE.

For thirty years at least this war, considered in Berlin as inevitable, has been sedulously prepared. The predominance of Germany was held to be indispensible to assure to the inflected national industries, the outlets of which they stood in need, and to a teeming population the scope which alone would free it from the danger of suffocation at home. And it was further realised that this predominance could only be imposed upon the world by force—such a force as to be invincible, irresistible, all conquering and all destructive. Germany and the German Government, therefore, have put forth every effort of well and of tenacious and determined energy to achieve this single aim to be best armed, best equipped and most thoroughly ready. And they succeeded. The military machine that they have brought into being is indeed formidable, and the system of control that works it is regulated in the most minute detail. Since permanent Armies first came into existence the world has never seen any other possessing to the same degree the numbers, efficiency, equipment and organisation of that of Germany. It seemed—and those responsible for its creation were the most confident—that the German Army must break down every obstacle, smash all resistance and crush beneath its onslaught every adversary it might meet. . . . Yet for more than four months now it has remained stationary, exhausting itself in vain efforts to achieve ever changing aims with constantly recede. An all-powerful force holds it in subjection, and it has heard a voice, "No farther shalt thou go."

BELGIUM'S SACRIFICE.

What can have happened? Just this. No sooner had Germany, abetted by Austria, plunged Europe into the war that she had so longed desired than she finds herself confronted by a people insignificant in strength but mighty in spirit. Belgium, rather than assent to a cynical violation of the most solemn treaties, springs up before her like a living barrier. To save her honour she sacrificed herself. And it so happens that at the same time she saved still more, she saved the liberty of mankind and the sacred cause of civilisation. At the same time England, also a watchful guardian of international conventions and herself directly threatened by the German appetite, threw her sword into the balance. She sent to sea her redoubtable fleets, and despatched to the Continent her whole available Army while awaiting the moment when she could raise other and larger Armies drawn from her midst and from her immense overseas possessions. Germany, irritated to the point of exasperation, had to acknowledge that she had been too brutal. But the blow had carried, and she had to feel the first effects. The German plan of operation was at once very simple and very objective. She wished to crush France first, to lay her hand on Paris and all its riches, throw our plans of concentration into confusion, spread terror as far as the banks of the Loire, then, tranquil from this side, only leaving the Army strictly necessary to overawe a nation quivering with indignation but disarmed, she would turn against Russia with all her Armies, which the efficiency of her railway system would enable her to transfer rapidly from west to east. For that quickness was essential. The heroic resistance of the Belgians did not permit it to succeed.

OVERBOLD VON KLUCK.

Yet even then she had still a hope left so solidly forged was her war machine. The battle of Charleroi, which ended unhappily for the Allies, opened once more, though tardily, the road to the French capital. The German Armies marched along it full of hope, and when they reached the lines of the Marne and the Ourcq they thought for a moment that they were within sight of the promised land. But there they were lost by their very presumption. An overbold and imprudent move of von Kluck was met by a lightning-like counterstroke. The game was lost for him and the retreat began. How is it that this retreat was stopped at the Aisne, and did not result in the complete evacuation of the invaded territory? That is a question which history will answer, and for the elucidation of which we do not possess the necessary information. What is certain is that instantly German strategy changed its character. From one of brutal offensive it became purely defensive, showing at the same time its weakness and its absolute renouncement of its first designs. Russia, it is true, was becoming menacing. It was necessary to gain time in order to be able to show fight on two fronts so widely distant. It was necessary, it being no longer possible to transfer whole armies from the west to the east, to shift continually forces from one front to the other, so as to provide reinforcements according to the demand of circumstances. Germany succeeded in this, but from that moment its strategy ceased to be coherent and objective and became purely opportunist. The Kaiser, however, always a prey to megalomania, could not make up his mind to renounce striking a great blow. Paris, being out of his reach, he tried to menace London on one side and Warsaw on the other. While he sent Hindenburg to the attack on the Vistula, the German Forces in France spent themselves in efforts to seize Calais, the door through which they hoped to pour in a descent on England. Both attempts failed.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

First of all the Russians, by a skilful retreating move, drew the enemy from their chosen position where they could await reinforcements, and then having retaken the offensive the Russians broke that of Hindenburg. The Russian plan was to hold firm in the centre while manoeuvring on both wings. It will be seen in a minute that it met with complete success. On our side, despite the fact that the Germans were able to capture Antwerp and so the whole of Belgium—without however being able to crush her Army—they met with such a resistance from the Anglo-French Army that, little by little they were forced to extend their line of battle to the North Sea. No sooner did they essay a turning movement against our left wing than their forces met with a similar threatening move on our part which checked their plans. When they came to hurl themselves against the lines of the Yser, so as to burst the barrier which separated them from the coast so ardently coveted, they were pushed back with bloody losses. The defeat they underwent leaves them without the slightest hope of being able to reach Calais. Since then they appear to have no complete plan, no decided and well defined programme. Though they have exchanged Moltke, the second of the name, in favour of Falkenhayn, they have not been able to find a new inspiration or a new military conception worthy of the name. They are now reduced to aimless haphazard blows of the battering-ram, now at one point, now at another, like wild beasts which, newly captured try to break the bars of their cage in blind and unreasoning fury. In Belgium these tactics have had as a result the winning of less ground than they have lost. In Poland it has resulted in nothing but checks since Hindenburg also has been obliged to place himself on the defensive, while his enemy threatens him on the north and the south, and Hungary begins to feel the Russian menace at the gates of Transylvania. As for Austria, always beaten and shamefully hunted out of Serbia, she is no longer a force in the German coalition, but rather a drag and an element of weakness and anxiety.

GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

William II, however, whose gigantic ambition does not shrink from embracing the whole world, had thought it a clever move to bring Turkey into the war. He hoped thus to occupy Russia on other points than on the German frontier, and to turn England from the war in the west. The unfortunate Ottomans have met with disaster in Armenia which their Prussian military education did not suffice to ward off, and now they are reduced to machinate against Egypt an adventurous expedition, the fate of which is already settled, and which, before it even starts, is doomed to miserable failure. And so, after six months of war, Germany is reduced to asking herself by what means she will obtain "peace with honour." Surrounded on all sides, menaced with famine, with her commerce and her finance completely paralysed, and with no industry, left save that of war, with no assurance of a continuous supply of the necessary primary material, and uncertain if these will not soon be lacking, Germany can but look back with bitter disappointment on the road she has travelled since the beginning of the war. Having been firmly convinced, owing to her belief in her strategists, that at the opening of this year, 1915, she would have imposed her will on the universe, she now realises that it is she who is being threatened in her power and her integrity by nearly the whole world, which has risen in revolt against her savage methods and her barbarity. And neither the lies circulated by her agencies nor the cynical fashion in which she disguises her defeats, such as that which cost her the loss of the *Blucher*, can hide the mortal anguish to which she is a prey. Doubtless she is still possessed of formidable resources and a considerable reserve of men, perhaps even three or four millions, but these men are not soldiers. The flower of the Army has been mown down in the fields of Champagne, in Flanders and in Poland. She has left nearly a million corpses on the ground over which she has passed, and if she can still replace them in numbers she cannot replace them in quality.

AIM OF THE FINAL BLOW.

Can Germany now count on the superiority of her methods of waging war to snatch the final victory from her implacable adversaries, who are resolved not to lay down their arms until they have brought Germany to her knees? If she thinks so, she is mistaken, for her methods no longer exist. They have become purely passive, and in absolute contradiction with all the rules of action laid down by her strategists, such as Bernhardi, Sehliefer and others, as being indispensable and the only means of assuring success. German strategy has been watered down till now it represents a series of expedients suggested by circumstances, and which is swayed by events which it cannot control. The war of trench digging to which the enemy has condemned himself, in default of the realisation of his vaster projects, is the negation of that military activity which alone can bring decisive victory. By its persistence it shows that the Germans have lost the strategic initiative, and that they are powerless to regain it. The Germans, however, are not at the death-gasp. The Allies, to beat their enemy to the ground, still have need of much obstinacy, will and energy. Germany's armour was too well tempered for us to hope to break it at one blow. But after six months of fighting we see it cracking and bending. With renewed efforts we will finish. I hope, with the aid of our noble Allies, by finding the faulty point in the cuirass—I mean the vulnerable spot where the final blow should be aimed. After having been united in battle we will then be united in victory, the freeing of the world from a long nightmare.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHONDY-BURNETT CASE.

QUESTION OF IRREGULAR PROCEDURE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DOSABHAI J. DHONDY vs. THE KING-EMPEROR

(COMPLAINANT LT.-COL. BURNETT).

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who found Dosabhai J. Dhondy, guilty of disorderly behaviour on the Kennedy Sea Face under Section 122(b) of the Bombay City Police Act and with having insulted Col. Burnett under Section 504 I.P.C. and sentenced him to pay fines of Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 on both the charges respectively. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 40 to be paid to Col. Burnett as compensation.

The facts have fully been reported in these columns. The case was adjourned on the 11th March as Mr. Baker, Solicitor for Col. Burnett in the Magistrat's Court had put in an affidavit to the effect that there was an agreement between the parties that both the cases be tried together and that the evidence in both the cases be recorded together. Mr. Setalvad then asked the Court to allow the petitioner's pleaders time to put in their affidavits. Further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday when all the affidavits and the report of the Magistrate were tendered to the Court.

Mr. J. D. S. Baker of the firm of Messrs: Little and Co. in his affidavit stated:—With reference to paragraph 3(b) of the grounds set out in support of the petition I say that in each case after I had examined Captain Harkness and the opponent the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate asked whether the applicant desired to put any questions and both witnesses were thereupon exhaustively cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga on behalf of the applicant. With reference to the seventh paragraph of the grounds set out in support of the petition I say that either on the 22nd of July, 1914, when the application for a transfer was made or on the 24th of July, 1914, I applied that the two complaints might be tried together on the ground that the same evidence was relevant to each complaint and the grounds of each complaint were so intermingled as to occasion very great difficulty in dealing with the complaints separately. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate then stated that it was usual in cross cases for the evidence for the prosecution in one case to be treated as evidence for the defence in the other case and *vice versa* and this course was accepted by me on behalf of the opponent. I cannot say whether the applicant definitely notified his acceptance of that course, but certainly no objection was raised to it then or at any later time and that procedure was followed throughout the hearing of the complaints. I also say that the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate was not asked by either party to frame a charge either against the applicant or against the opponent.

AFFIDAVITS OF THE OTHER SIDE.

To the above affidavit of Mr. Baker, Messers Kanuga, Reuben Solomon and K. F. Nariman, pleaders who conducted the case in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on behalf of Mr. Dhondy, made separate affidavits in reply. Mr. Kanuga in his affidavit stated: If the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate had framed a charge in the case and asked whether the accused wished to exercise the right of further cross-examination under Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code, I believe I would have cross-examined further with particular reference to the specific matter, forming the subject matter of the charge on 22nd July 1914. When the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the application for transfer I did not represent the applicant. The applicant was represented on that date by Messers. Solomon and Nariman, pleaders, Mr. Solomon argued the Notice on which was issued in the said application for transfer on 24th July 1914, Mr. Baker did not make any application to the effect that the two complaints might be tried together on the ground that the same evidence was relevant to each complaint and the grounds of each complaint were so intermingled as to occasion very great difficulty in dealing with the complaint separately, as stated in para 3 of Mr. Baker's affidavit, nor did the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate on that date stated that it was usual in cross cases, for the evidence for the prosecution in one case to be treated as evidence for the defence in the other case and *vice versa*, as stated in the same para of Mr. Baker's affidavit. To the best of my recollection I did not notify my acceptance of the procedure followed by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate.

On 24th July 1914, before the examination of Captain Harkness commenced, the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate asked my client J. Dhondi, the applicant above-named whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty. I then stated to the Magistrate that it was a warrant case and his Worship remarked that he would try it summarily. After 24th July 1914, I was present at all the hearings, except for a few minutes at one hearing when my client Mr. Dhondi was being re-examined. During this period I did not at any stage object to any part of the procedure adopted by the Magistrate I also say that during that period I did not consent to the procedure adopted by the Magistrate. So far as I remember, the question of my consenting to the procedure adopted never arose at the trial. To the best of my recollection I did not also notify my acceptance of the procedure adopted at the trial. I acquiesced in he procedure adopted, if the absence of any objection on my part or my proceeding with the cases can lend to that inference."

Similar affidavits were made by Messrs. Solomon and Nariman pleaders.

These affidavits were sent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for report on the statements contained in them.

MR. ASTON'S REPORT.

Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his report stated: "Dhenever a complaint is filed of an offence under Sections 352 or 504 I. P. C. and the accused has filed a cross complaint, in the Court of another Magistrate one of the parties as a rule applies to me for transfer under Section 192 or 528 of the Code of Criminal Procedure so that for the convenience of the parties and witnesses and to save time, both cases can be tried together by the same Magistrate. These applications which are sometimes formal applications in writing, sometimes oral applications on which consent orders are passed, are very numerous and form about 75 per cent. of all applications made to me for transfer. The principle observed for many years in disposing of these applications is subject to any reasonable objection that may be urged, to transfer the case which was instituted last to the Court in which the complaint was first filed to be tried with that case. Hereto annexed and marked "A" are a number of such applications taken from my file including the application of Mr. Dhondi, who expressed the wish that both the cases should be tried by the same Magistrate. The objection that Colonel Burnett was a member of a club to which I belonged and the other objections urged on behalf of Mr. Dhondy did not appear to me to provide a reasonable ground for making an exception to the general rule observed in my Court. When cases under Sections 352 or 504 I.P.C. between the same parties and relating to the same transaction are tried, in order to prevent the great waste of time and inconvenience which would be occasioned by all the witnesses having to give the same evidence twice over, the practice is to try both cases together, to treat the prosecution evidence in one case as the defence evidence in the other, and *vice versa*, and deliver judgment in both cases together. To the best of my belief this practice has always met with the approval of parties and I cannot recall any exception or any instance in which I have been requested to hear the evidence of the same witness *de novo*. I am unable to state from memory whether in the particular cases now referred to, the parties gave their formal assent to the cases bring tried together after case 472-5 was transferred to my Court, or whether the usual procedure was adopted as a matter of course with their impiled consent. With reference to the affidavit of Mr. Baker, my impression is that at a very early stage of the proceedings Mr. Baker addressed some remarks to the Court which I cannot recall and that he was informed what the usual practice was in my Court. After the case 472-5 was transferred, from first to last, no objection was made to the cases being tried together in the usual manner, to the evidence in one being treated as evidence in the other, and no application was made to record evidence separately as defence evidence or to recall any witness for the purpose of being examined *de novo*, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. J. D. Baker in their addresses based their arguments in both cases on the evidence as a whole. The omission to frame a charge is not referred to in your letter but in case their Lordships desire to have a report on this subject also and as the matter has been referred to in the affidavit of Mr. Kanuga, I have the honour to submit the following remarks in addition to those contained in my letter. For many years i.e. from a date prior to my appointment as a Magistrate, it has been the rule not only in my Court but also I believe in every Presidency magistrate's court in Bombay that no charges are drafted by magistrates during the actual hearing. In the graver cases, where the charge is housebreaking, theft or criminal breach of trust, for which a sentence of imprisonment is often imposed, after formal evidence has been recorded, the accused is verbally informed of the offence of which he is charged and his plea is taken. This is, as a rule, before any cross-examination takes place. The judicial clerk then prepares a draft charge in writing which is submited for the approval and signature of the magistrate in chambers after he leaves the Bench. In smaller cases of insult in which the maximum punishment imposed as a rule is a small or a moderate fine, it is not the practice for the judicial clerk to put up draft charges and charges are not written out unless one of the parties asks that this should be done or applies for a copy. No such application was made during the hearing of the cases in question. An application was however made to me that the evidence of a witness who was leaving Bombay might be taken in advance. One of the complainant's witnesses, I understand, had already left and there appeared to me to be no objection to this course being followed and to the best of my belief it was not objected to by Mr. Dhondy's pleader. In taking the evidence of witnesses in advance, in the special circumstances mentioned it appeared to me to be desirable that he should not be only examined-in-chief but also cross-examined and that to in relation to definite charges and in such a way as to render it unnecessary to enforce his attendance again on a subsequent date. I was also anxious to shorten the proceedings as far as I could. These were the only reasons which influenced me in mentioning to the accused the offences of which he was accused, and taking his plea in the manner I did."

MR. SETALWAD'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Setalwad after referring to the above affidavits and the report of the Magistrate observed that in effect the practice at the Police courts in cross-complaints was that the second case was transferred to the Court of the Magistrate before whom the first complaint was lodged; and generally the prosecution evidence of one party in one case was used as its defence evidence in the other case. Such practice was not objected to. But the magistrates were following a practice against the law and no amount of practice could validate it if it was against law. It might be that the pleaders in the Police Courts were cognisant of that practice but how were the parties to know of it, as in the present case Mr. Dhondy did not know what his pleaders and the magistrate were doing. There was no suggestion that Mr. Dhondy was conscious of the procedure. Further, even assuming that the petitioner had given his consent, would that consent be of any avail at all? The consent was perfectly immaterial. In the present case what was done was that the petitioner was cross-examined so far as the criminal trials were concerned the accused could not be put on oath and cross-examined as was done in the present case. The effect of what was done by the magistrate was quite contrary to the Indian Oaths Act.

Counsel further observed that according to the report of the Magistrate which was a fair one the state of things was illegal and could not stand. The report was to be taken as a whole; the Magistrate had frankly admitted the procedure that was followed in Police courts which, counsel submitted, was quite illegal. Even if there was consent on the part of the petitioner it could not cure the illegality. (L. R. 1 Privy Council p. 520 Atorney-General v Henry Louis Burt), and 12 C. W. N. p. 104 where the ruling of the Privy Council was followed.

Counsel further contended that the mode of trial of the case was as a summons case when it ought to have been tried as a warrant case under chapter XXI. If the charge had been framed, it would have particularised the offence and the petitioner would have further cross-examined the prosecution witnesses and called witnesses in his defence. The proceedure under chapter XXI was imperative and could not be cured by section 537 when there was a positive departure from law. He relied on the Privy Council Case reported at 25 Mad. 61. (Subramaniya Aiyar v. The King-Emperor.). The circumstances of the present case went further than the Privy Council Case and had seriously prejudiced the petitioner's case.

THE CHARGE UNDER SECTION 122.

Referring to the charge against the petitioner under section 122 of the Bombay City Police Act, counsel pointed out there were diverse circumstances which came under the section but in the course of the trial nothing was stated specifically which formed an offence under the section.

Counsel further observed that granting that all the points he had raised were not appreciated by the Court, merits the prosecution had failed to prove that offences were committed. He did not ask their Lordships to appreciate the evidence but the facts found by the Magistrate did not disclose any offence.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—That is no part of the case.

Mr. Setalwad:—But as no charge has been framed the whole incident is to be taken as a whole.

Mr. Justice Shah:—Are you going to discuss the evidence?

Mr. Setalwad:—The Magistrate has believed Mr. Harkness. I read his evidence. Does it disclose any offence?

Mr. Justice Heaton:—We quite understand your point. You mean as the evidence stands, it does not disclose any offence.

Mr. Setalwad:—Yes, that is so.

After discussing the evidence of Mr. Harkness and Col.-Burnett he submitted that, if what the petitioner had done constituted an offence then no man was safe.

THE GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

The Government Pleader contended that, in the light of the findings of the Magistrate, the petitioner had committed offences under both the sections with which he was charged. The Magistrate had observed that the petitioner's evidence was unreliable, imaginary and fabricated. On merits the application had no substance. As to the proceedure he relied on section 535 Cr.-Proc.-Code. No objection was raised at the time of the trial.

Mr. Justice Shah:—How do you justify the practice? A slight departure in practice might be condemned, but how could the practice be justified?

The Government Pleader:—I do not justify the practice.

Continuing he said that as regards the use of evidence at the most it was an irregularity, and section 535 Cr.-Proc.-Code could cure it.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—How do you come to that conclusion? Is it speculation or have you any authority to support that assertion? Have you any case to show that the point raised before us has been decided before?

The Government Pleader referred to 20 Cal. 537, and 8 C. W. N. 344.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Can you produce a case exactly similar to what happened here?

The Government Pleader:—The question is whether the sentence is to be reversed on the ground of irregularity.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—How do you justify a mode of trial not recognised by the Code?

The Government Pleader:—I do not say that it is justifiable but should the High Court interfere on that ground.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—We want to know if this is merely an irregularity or an act of injustice. Can it be cured or condoned by section 537 of the Code?

The Government Pleader:—I admit that there has been an irregularity. It was merely a non-compliance with certain rules. Even then there was no objection taken in the Court below. I submit that there was no failure of justice.

Mr. Justice Shah:—What do you say, Mr. Government Pleader, as regards the cases relied on by Mr. Setalwad? Do you know of any case where a warrant case was tried as a summons case and the practice accepted?

The Government Pleader:—I do not know of any such case.

Mr. Setalwad in reply distinguished the cases in 20 Cal. and 8 C. W. N. relied on by the Government Pleader and observed that when the proper procedure was not followed it was to be taken as having prejudiced the accused's case.

Their Lordships reserved their judgment.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SCHEME OF COMPOSITION NOT SANCTIONED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

Re: TOPAN KHIMJI. ..... Insolvent,
MESSRS. R. M. DESAI & OTHERS.—Petitioning Creditors.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the insolvent praying for the approval and sanction of the scheme of composition proposed by him.

Mr. Motivala appeared for the insolvent in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the petitioning creditors to show cause.

The facts connected with this scheme and insolvency are interesting.

Tapan Khimji, the insolvent who was doing business as a cloth merchant before his insolvency, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 7th of January, 1914. After his public examination was finished, he proposed a scheme of composition on 21st May, 1914, whereby all his unsecured creditors would receive four annas in the rupee on their respective claims. The Official Assignee, in his report dated the 4th June, 1914, stated that in his opinion the terms proposed by the insolvent were reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors of the insolvent. The Official Assignee then applied to the Court for directions and the matter was adjourned for arguments in Court. The matter thus came before the Court on 6th August, 1914, and it was then argued on behalf of the petitioning creditors that the scheme should not be approved, as the insolvent had made some fraudulent preferences, and therefore they (the creditors) should be allowed an opportunity to recover the properties. His Lordship then adjourned the matter for three months, on condition that the opposing creditors should undertake to put the Official Assignee in motion to investigate and recover debts and property. The opposing creditors then moved the Official Assignee and the result was that he filed a suit in the High Court on behalf of the creditors, against Sunderbai, alleging that the insolvent had fraudulently given her preference and transferred some property to her within two years previous to his adjudication. That suit was heard by Mr. Justice Beaman, and his Lordship, in dismising the suit made very strong remarks against the system prevailing in the Official Assignee's office, whereby the Official Assignee as soon as a creditor put him in funds, filed a suit on the creditor's behalf. That judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman appeared fully in our previous issue. Some remarks were later on expunged by his Lordship from the judgment, on the motion of the Official Assignee.

On Wednesday the insolvent again brought on his notice of motion praying that the scheme of composition proposed by him might be approved of and sanctioned by the Court.

NOT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

After arguments of counsel were over, his Lordship delivered judgment, in the course of which he said that on 6th August, 1914, counsel on behalf of the insolvent Topan Khimji moved before him that the scheme of composition arrived at by the insolvent and a majority of his creditors be approved of and sanctioned. On that occasion the opposing creditors, Messrs. Desai & Co., appeared by counsel and opposed the scheme, on the ground that the scheme as proposed was not for the benefit of the general body of creditors, and more especially on the ground that the insolvent had been guilty of certain grave offences against the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, and was liable to be dealt with under the provisions of that act. On that occasion his Lordship had before him the insolvents' public examination and the report of the acting Official Assignee, Mr. B. N. Lang. The acting Official Assignee, after stating that charges of fraudulent preference had been made against the insolvent, went on saying that the creditors had taken no steps to prove that the insolvent's statements were false, meaning thereby that the creditors had failed to prove that the insolvent's explanation was not true. The insolvent's own public examination, however, was quite sufficient to furnish materials from which charges of fraudulent preference could be made out. Having regard to the materials before his Lordship, and after a careful consideration of all the facts then placed before the Court, his Lordship adjourned the consideration of the scheme, and directed the opposing creditors to establish their charges of fraudulent preference by putting the Official Assignee in motion, and to attempt to recover the properties said to be charged with by the insolvent by way of fraudulent preference by means of individual suits. The opposing creditors seemed to have the courage of their convictions and took on themselves the risk of having to pay not only the costs of the Official Assignee but also the costs of other parties, and on their indemnifying the Official Assignee against any liability for those costs. His Lordship gave the Official Assignee leave to institute such suits. So far as the result of those suits was concerned, the objects with which the suits were directed to be filed, had failed in two instances. One of such suits was filed in the High Court. That suit on a preliminary discussion and without having been heard on its merits was allowed by the Official Assignee to be dismissed. It appeared never to have been pointed out to the learned judge, before that suit was dismissed, that it had been instituted under the orders of the Commissioner in Insolvency and that there were materials which had to be considered. The question of fraudulent preference or not was a question of evidence. The insolvent's evidence had been recorded in his public examination. The Official Assignee without tendering any evidence, had allowed the suit to be dismissed, and his Lordship was told by counsel that on the hearing of that suit, the public examination was not even read out to the Court. The public examination furnished ample materials for an investigation of the conduct of the insolvent. That investigation would entirely be defeated if his Lordship accepted the present proposal of composition and allowed the adjudication to be annulled. It seemed to the Court that this attempt at compromise was an attempt on the part of the insolvent to escape all liability from having his affairs investigated by this Court. As to the scheme itself, it seemed to his Lordship that the insolvent must be a man of considerable assurance to have thought that such a scheme as he proposed would meet with the approval or sanction of this Court. The scheme on his own showing was not one for the benefit of the general body of his creditors. The total amount of his debts shown in his schedule were Rs. 37,165-11-5. In his schedule he had given his assets at Rs. 4,151-1-9 and he had stated in the same schedule that he had good assets and property and furniture of the value of Rs. 7,725/-. So that as shown by his schedule and as shown by the Official Assignee's report the assets available for distribution among his creditors were Rs. 11,476 and odd. Out of this Rs. 11,476 and odd, the Official Assignee had already collected about Rs. 8,500/- and there was no doubt that the rest would be collected before the insolvent's affairs were closed. What did the insolvent propose to do? The insolvent proposed to pay to all his creditors four annas in the rupee. Assuming that every creditor shown in the schedule approved this scheme the amount required would be about Rs. 9,200 or so. The Official Assignee had already collected Rs. 8,500/- and there were good assets and other property to the extent of Rs. 7,725/- which remained to be realised If the insolvent's assets were fully realised and if this scheme were sanctioned, it would mean that he would walk off with about Rs. 2,000/- surplus remaining out of his assets. It was inconceivable that a scheme of that kind could be sanctioned by this Court. Moreover it seemed, that the public examination of the insolvent revealed certain facts which might influence this Court into refusing his discharge. It was quite clear that where the scheme was not for the benefit of the general body of creditors, or where the scheme was intended to shield the insolvent from the consequences of his acts, which consequences might be unpleasant, the scheme could not be sanctioned by this Court. In this instance it was manifest that the scheme was not for the benefit of the creditors. The public examination furnished materials which required very careful consideration having reference to the allegations made by the opposing creditors of fraudulent preferences. Clause 3 of section 29 authorised the Court to refuse its approval and sanction to a scheme if the Court was satisfied that it was not for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

His Lordship, therefore, refused to approve of and sanction the scheme of composition, and ordered the costs of the opposing creditors, in opposing the scheme, to be paid out of the assets. The costs of the public examination to be dealt with at the hearing.

Solicitors for the opposing creditors:—Messrs. Bhimji & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

L. A. Reference 60-14-4-06.—Smetham B. & Co., Batlia Vithal and others v. Lady Mankorebai Widow & ors., Daphtary F. and D.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Appeal Court Work is over.

For Consent Decree.

1163-14.—Amin and Desai, Sardar Gopalrao Manker Tambwekar v. Govinddas Vithaldas Palkara, a firm, In Person.

Commercial Cause.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji & Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of Issues 3 & 4.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal, a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander and ors., Tyabji D. & Co., Part. Heard 15-37.

Short Cause.

392-14.—Shroff D. & D. Radhavallabh Kabra, a firm, v. Bhulla Chandersing, a firm, Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

693-14.—Nadirshaw & D., Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar & anr., Raghavaya N. & Co.

112-14.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr. v. Teppa Roopa, Little & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukraj Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co. Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrjgar, M K R B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Dismissal.

739-14—Sabnis and G, Hariba Audaji Shinde v Savlaram Umaji and ors, Judah & S.

786-11—Judah and S, Vithal Dulbhaji Patel Dongre v Hariba Audaji Shinde and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

680-11—Judah and S, Ganpatrao Awdaji Patel Dongre v Hariba Awdaji Shinde, Sabnis and G.

754-11—Judah and S, Rawji Kusaji Sherkar v Hariba Awdaji Shinde and anr, Sabnis and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

33-15—Purnanand and Co, Haji Joosub Haji Shariff v Liladhar Hariram and ors, Kanga and S, Part heard.

881-14—Mulji and Tha, The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd v Alli Mahomed Saley Mahomed and Co a firm, Matu J and M.

477-14.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain & V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ard. H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji & anr., v. Harsey Hewraj, Kanga & S.

1000-14.—M. R. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy & ors., Captain & V.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & Co., Messrs. Harnandraj Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardatt Ramdat, a firm, Raghanay N. & C.

793-14.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Bai Kashibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla & Mulla.

1117-14.—Little & Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., v. Ragnathdas Gopaldas and anr., Motichand & D.

1345-14—Jehangir S M and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v Noor Mahomed Haji Vallah, Mulla and Mulla.

195-14—Madhi K and Ch, Keshav Balwant Rajguru and ors v Adaibhau Sobhaji and Co a firm and ors, Khund L and M, Sabnis and G, Edg G W and Co, For postponement.

278-12—Ard H D and Co. Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa v Syed Ahmed Syed Hassan, Nadershaw and D.

855-14—Captain and Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors v Jamnabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H M and R, Pahladdas Jankiprasad a firm v Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghavayya N and Co.

893-14—Motichand and D. Fulchand Amichand a firm v The Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Little and Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Mehta D and L, Ardeshir H D and Co.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Mehta D and L, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1352-12—Nadirsha and D Premabai widow v Sultan Amir Smitham B & Co.

Reference.

L. A. Reference 3-14.—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors., Edg. G. W. & Co. Little & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

586-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Thakar Khatao Kuverji & ors Matu J & M Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Tyabji D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

288-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

849-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jehangir S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Parinbai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jamsetjee R & D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Es, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vusoonji Khimji, Bhai K and G

901-14—Mulla & M Sassally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors, Cap and V.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

CHARGE AGAINST RANGOON MANAGER OF MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 17.

The hearing of the charge of alleged falsification of accounts against H. C. Elsey of the firm of Messrs. J. and F. Graham & Co., was resumed yesterday before the District Magittrate. The cross-examination of Mr. J. F. N. Graham was concluded and the complainant was re-examined. He denied anything dishonest in the way his firm drew bills and said it was untrue that false entries were made with his knowledge and the commercial standing of his firm was absolutely the highest, his firm was established for fifty years in India and the witness had been 32 years in the business with his firm. His firm had for 25 years been in the habit of drawing bills on itself and discounting those bills with the banks who had accepted his clean bills. Witness did not know any case wherein the banks had demurred to his clean bills drawn on himself. The hearing is proceeding.

BARODA HEALTH ALMANAC.

A novel and interesting publication in the shape of a "Health Almanac" reaches us from Baroda,—the home of not a few novel ideals. The Almanac which has been issued in connection with the opening of the first Health Exhibition in the State,—the latter itself a novelty, so far as India is concerned,—combines the utility of an ordinary almanac with that of a guide to the progress of health and sanitation in the State. Interesting vital statistics are interspersed in the diary of the almanac with a record of legislative measures undertaken by the Maharaja in the interest of the health of his subjects. Hints regarding the prevention and cure of the various diseases are also included in the almanac, making the whole publication not only a novel thing in its way, but a really useful guide to health which a subject of the Baroda State might keep at home with benefit to himself.

Among the articles presented for the recent sale of curios at Christie's in aid of the British Red Cross Society's Funds were an autograph letter of Lord Nelson, letters of the great Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Wellington, and General Gordon; an ornament set with diamonds with star and crescent centre given by a former Sultan of Turkey to Lady Glenesk many years ago; an original copy of Napoleon's manifesto at Boulogne, and a copy of the "Sun" newspaper printed in gold, giving an account of Queen Victoria's Coronation.

The "Humanite" states that Signor Giovanni Lerda, one of the best-known Socialists in Italy, has officially signified his support of the movement in favour of Italy's intervention on the side of the Triple Entente.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS

RECORD OF SPLENDID WORK.

HER INVALUABLE SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

By instructions of his Excellency the Governor, acting on behalf of the subscribers to the Madras War Fund, Major Hingston, I.M.S., and Captain Allanson, Military Secretary, proceeded to Bombay on Monday, March 8th in order to obtain from Colonel Giffard and his staff full particulars as to the present condition and further requirements of the hospitalship Madras. Major Hingston and Captain Allanson spent three days in Bombay making under Colonel Giffard a thorough inspection of the Madras and acquainting themselves with all her doings since she left Madras on her first voyage on the 17th November last. They returned here on the 13th and have made the following report to his Excellency, which is now published for the information of the subscribers.

The Madras has now been four months at work almost to a day and has in that time made four voyages, two to Mombassa and back and two to Basrah and the Persian Gulf. She has carried altogether 956 wounded and sick consisting of British officers 23, Indian officers 24, civilians and prisoners 5, British soldiers 99, Indian soldiers 671, and followers 128 or an average of 240 patients per voyage. The ship has been continuously employed. Her equipment has not yet been used up to its full capacity but at the opening stages of a campaign, troops are more free from disease than in the later periods.

It is worthy of comment that 84 of the patients landed in Bombay still required further treatment in hospitals in Bombay or had to be moved in specially equipped ambulance trains to hospitals elsewhere. 38 per cent were too ill to proceed up-country under any conditions and only 16 per cent. had so far recovered on board as to be classed as convalescent and capable of proceeding by ordinary passenger trains to their destination. These facts demonstrate that the hospital ship is for the most part doing duty as a hospital ship and not as a transport for convalescents.

DIAGNOSIS AND LABORATORY WORK.

The work in the laboratory has rendered diagnosis of medical cases scientifically accurate and prompt in a way which has been the greatest possible help in diagnosis and treatment and the physicians and surgeons on the ship greatly appreciate the work of this department. In the medical wards of the hospital ship most interesting and at the same time very severe cases have occurred, among others may be mentioned bacillary dysentery cases with severe complications such as acute synovitis of several joints, enteric fever, with severe complications such as transverse myelitis producing complete paralysis of lower limbs, nutritional diseases such as scurvy associated with periostyal haemorrhages and interesting cases of beri-beri unconnected with rice diet a severe case of pneumonia showing signs of post-entical, delusional insanity recovered and mental cases as the result of shell fire received special attention. Colonel Giffard, when he thought out the equivalent necessary for the hospital ship, did not fail to realise how important a part the electrical department would play in diagnosis and treatment of surgical and medical cases. Diagnosis by galvanic and Faradic current has been most useful in different nerves which have only been concussed. This department has also successfully treated cases of puerperal neutritis with electrical tessage, the patients receiving great benefit. Many severe operations have been carried out skilfully and scientifically, thanks to the complete equipment of arclights, operating tables, and instruments, we mention only a fraction of the work done:—

(a) X ray work. This department is found to be of the greatest assistance in showing the positions and severity of the fractures met with and the localisation of splinters of bones and bullets.

(b) Surgical work. Ununited fractures with great displacements and deformities have been treated on the ship by metal plating after the bones had been placed in their normal positions. Severe abdominal surgical cases have been successfully dealt with, for example, a patient in a moribund condition was brought on board suffering with acute appedicitis. Within an hour of reaching the vessel he was operated upon and the patient after 54 hours of hovering between life and death rallied successfully and from that time progressed to convalescence under the care and attention of the nursing staff.

IN PERFECTION OF HER EQUIPMENT.

From all sides it showed that the hospital ship Madras is in the perfection of her equipment and in her efficiency not excelled by any hospital ship that has been seen in Eastern waters during the present war and that the services she has rendered have been invaluable and deeply appreciated. Her draught fortunately enables her to work in the Persian Gulf and she is, thanks to her full equipment by the Madras War Fund, suitable for use as a floating base hospital wherever required. There cannot be the slightest doubt that as long as the fighting lasts a hospital ship of this type will be needed to carry the sick and wounded from the East African fever, which is very severe and very acute and is likely to be on the increase, and also from the Persian Gulf where risks of enteric and other bowel complaints will most certainly be on the increase rather that on the decrease in the approaching hot season.

A large number of sick and wounded [illegible] the Bombay hospitals who had been brou[ght] from East Africa or the Persian Gulf [illegible] the hospital ship Madras were visited [by] and were without exception loud in [their] praises of the kindness, treatment, a[rrangements] as regards food, acco[mmoda]tion, and comforts which had been [provided] for them on the hospital ship by th[e cheer]ful people of the Madras Pre[sidency] were particularly struck by th[e kindness] for the attention and kindness [shown] by the medical officers, nu[rses and] Madras word-boys.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE BLUCHER.

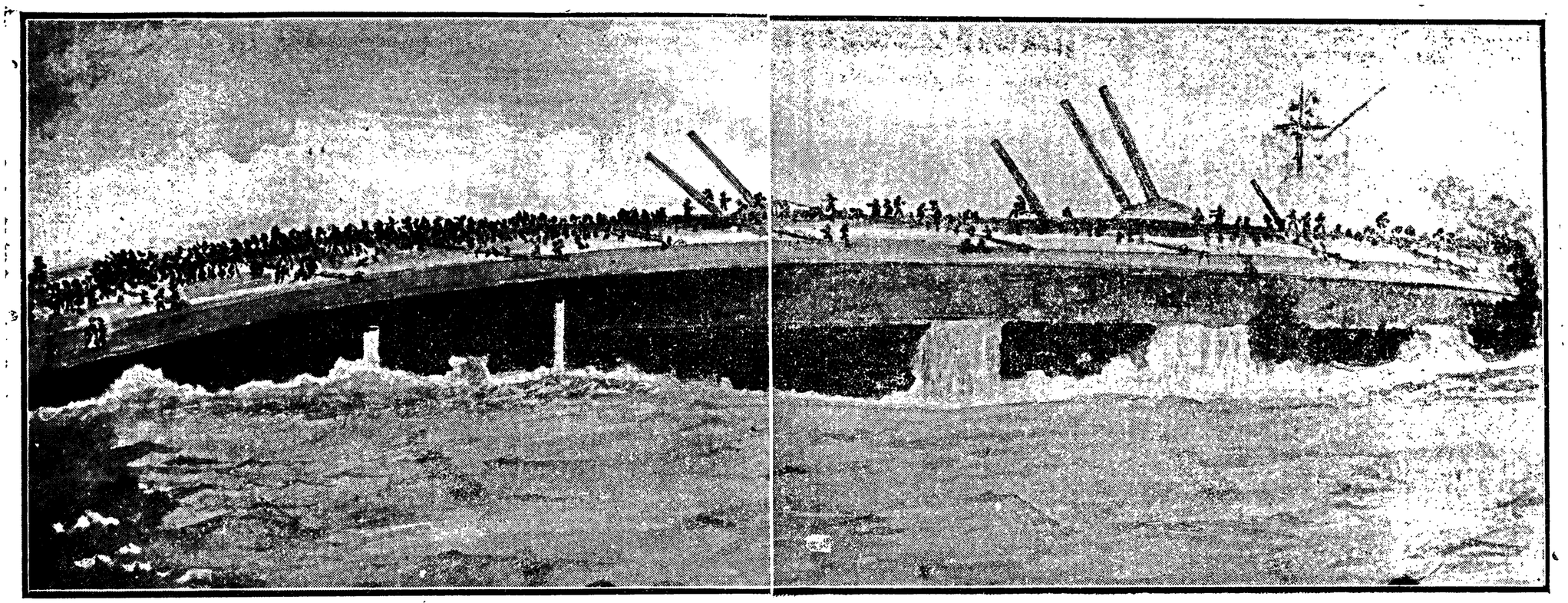


Photo by Central News.

This striking photograph shows the Blucher in the very act of capsizing after the terrible punishment she had received in the battle of Dogger Bank. At the moment when this photograph was taken, the crew had received the order to save themselves. Some are clambering over the deck, which is approaching the vertical, some are sliding down the side, and some have already leaped for life into the water, for near them is a British warship—the cruiser from which the photo was taken, and which was sent to rescue them.

SIX WEEKS WITH ENEMY

A GLIMPSE OF GERMAN MACHINE.

HER ECONOMIC ISOLATION.

The following is the second article contributed to "The Times" by a neutral observer who returned to England after a journey through Germany and Austria-Hungary. His views are based both upon direct observation and upon impresions received during intercourse with some of the leading men in both countries. The first article appeared in our issue of March 11.

A journey to Berlin in war time? A most hazardous undertaking, I was told. Four or even five days were suggested to me as the time required, and at least 48 hours from The Hague to the German capital.

I armed myself with patience and a passport and determined to see it through. From London to The Hague took 30 hours. That was a bad beginning, particularly as on the short stretch from Flushing to The Hague I was obliged to change trains twice. It was with many misgivings that I left the Dutch capital.

We bumped along the road through Amsterdam, past countless soldiers guarding the permanent way. Towards noon the dreaded frontier was reached. The Customs examination was, if anything, more mild than in peace times. A little blue label marked "revidiert" was pasted on my bags, my passport was scrutinized and stamped, a porter placed my luggage in a car marked "Berlin," and to my intense surprise 20 minutes later we were steaming at full speed over the flat lands of the Ems valley. The dining saloon attached to the train served me an excellent meal for three marks, and I returned to my compartment to await events.

Snow lay deep in the district around Osnabruck, where we caught up with the storm. Hanover was passed on schedule time, and at a little station near there we came to a dead halt. At last, I thought, we are in for it. I saw a long Red Cross train—fourth-class carriages converted into sleeping cars with a great red cross painted on a metal sheet at each end, and wounded men staring out of the windows near the top. Five minutes, ten minutes we waited. Then with a jolt we started off at full speed. I inquired of the guard whether we would be very late. "Oh no, all stops are provided for" came the answer. Near Stendal I saw 20 small black freight cars with the words "Louvain, Etat Belge," stencilled in white letters, parked on a siding empty.

It was still snowing, but we kept up our express pace, and Berlin was reached on time to the minute, I alighted from the train 11 hours after leaving The Hague. A porter, two, struggled for the privilege of carrying my bags, and I noticed they were strong sturdy fellows, quite of the arms-bearing age. Evidently some had not been mobilized. At the station I saw few or no signs of military guards, and the usual scrutiny of a brass check for a taxi-cab lasted some moments, and then through the brilliantly-lighted, thronged streets I was driven to my hotel. The hazardous journey was over.

And so with other journeys. I crossed the country from one end to the other, and never was my train late. Every fast train was equipped with a dining saloon, and all night trains with sleeping cars.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY AT A DISCOUNT.

That the empire suffers particularly in its foreign affairs, was told me by a distinguished German. The open criticism of German diplomacy by all classes seemed to me extraordinary. That the "haute finance" was not advised of the war in due time, in order to call in loans, &c., rankles in their minds. That the country was not informed of the English "point of view" or was falsely advised is felt bitterly. In fact, German diplomatists are in such disrepute at the present moment that I heard more than one person emphatically declare, "We will have no diplomatic peace"; and I know that the great industrial, banking, and commercial men of Germany expect to be consulted, should the occasion arise. For not a man of them but believes that the end will be favourable.

Yet strangely enough one hears little talk of victory, little boasting over the prowess of the German arms, and, stranger still to a foreigner, the Emperor's name rarely, if ever, figures in the conversation. In point of popularity with the people he ranks about fifth. Hindenburg, the victor in Poland, is of course the national hero, though among the well-informed, his Chief of Staff, Ludendorff, is given the credit for these victories. For the war on the Eastern frontier is, to the Berliner, of far more interest and import than the campaign on the Western front. Next comes the Crown Prince, and nothing could attest to his rising fame more srikingly than the fact that the bristling moustaches "a la Kaiser" have practically disappeared, all officers having clipped their moustaches to the "toothbrush" style worn by the heir to the Imperial Throne. After him, and running a close third, comes Count Zeppelin, the man who has made England shiver and quake with fear, and mope about in the dark, to the delight of all Berliners. Then, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, both having proved themselves great military leaders. Then the Emperor.

The Crown Princess is undoubtedly the most popular woman Germany has had since the days of "Queen Louise." "The Smile of Berlin," as she is called, and her four sturdy little sons, all in military dress, arouse the wildest enthusiasm whenever they appear.

GERMAN RESERVES OF STRENGTH.

After six months of war Germany seems to me almost as strong as on the first day, closely united, little disturbed. The civil life of the nation appears to continue as in time of peace.

To under-estimate Germany's military reserve strength would be very short-sighted. Military authorities state that her class of 1915, some 750,000 able-bodied, picked men, has not been called out. Apart from these, the numbers of "untrained Landwehr and Lansdsturm" would run into millions. Though arms and ammunition factories are working night and day, I have it from a reliable source that Germany is only just beginning to use her 1914 small arms ammunition.

In connexion with the question of ordnance it is interesting that I was unable to find a single person, military, official, or otherwise, who had actually seen one of the 42cm. mortars which are supposed to quickly to have reduced Belgian and French fortresses. That two or three such guns exist was affirmed by all, but whether they are a success seems questionable. The photographs of the large batteries seen everywhere, pretending to be the famous Krupp 42cm. guns, are, in reality, not German at all, but Austrian from the Skoda Works at Pilsen, and are 40.5cm. in calibre. They have been of great service to Germany because of the ease of transportation by motor-lorries. They have done practically all the work credited to their larger and more notorious confreres.

The question of the eficiency of copper is being vigorously met by the opening up of mines which, in ordinary times, could not be profitably worked, but are able now to provide a material increase in the supply of that metal. Other sources of copper, such as pots and pans and telegraph wires, are being considered as of possible service, and, as a German acquaintance remarked to me, pointing to a building with a domed copper roof that was something of an eye-sore, "That may be a failure architecturally, but it is invaluable as a copper mine."

The seizure of Galicia by the Russians, and the consequent stoppage of the supply of petrol, was one of the severest blows to Germany, which relies chiefly on motor transport for military purposes, and particularly for its aeroplanes and Zeppelins, not to mention the countless motors used for private purposes. It is unquestionably true that the situation was serious. For a time all private motor traffic was at a standstill. But now benzol, as it is called, which is easily and cheaply obtained in great quantities from coal, has taken the place of petrol. The coal is thereby converted to coke, and, with pains-taking thoroughness, the German Government set about to find a market for the great coke supply that was the created. Locomotives are being converted to burn coke economically in place of coal, as are other steam engines and furnaces. So that to-day, notwithstanding the enormous consumption of benzol for military use, the supply is more than equal to the demand, and taxi-cab and other motor traffic has again resumed almost normal proportions,

THE POSSIBILITY OF STARVATION.

Ever since the begining of the present war the thinking people of Germany have been asking themselves:—"In case of a long-continued struggle, cut off, as we undoubtedly shall be, from our customary imports, can we hold out?" For with the entrance of England into the conflict every German realized that it was a life and death struggle, and that the matter of an adequate food supply would be vital. Already, in September, the *englischer Aushungerungsplan*, perhaps best translated, according to the German mind, by "The English endeavour to starve Germany, man, woman, and child, to death," became the object of academic solicitude. Investigation was made, and it was determined exactly how many calories (88,649 thousand millions) and how many tons *Eiweiss* (proteid) (2,261,900 tons) were required to keep the population alive for one year. And it was ascertained that, under normal conditions, 20 per cent. of the calories and 28 per cent. of the proteid had to be supplied from abroad. To devise a plan for making up the deficit and to make the country self-supporting has been the chief endeavour of many of Germany's leading economists. The problem is one to delight the German mind.

Every possible effort is being made to preserve for the future such perishable stores as are now in the market. It has been carefully determined whether, under given conditions, it will be more advantageous to keep a cow alive and obtain milk, butter, and cheese from day to day, and the meat at some future time, or, by slaughtering it, to save the food which it would consume and which might be of greater caloric value to man. With all seriousness it is being urged that Germans should be content to use less starch in their laundries, as this means a definite saving of possible foodstuffs (potatoes and rice). Every German housewife is invited to attend lectures where a more tasty and nutritiously advantageous method of cooking vegetables is scientifically explained. An understanding of German character will preclude any possibility of drawing rash conclusions that these measures mean that Germany is on the verge of starvation. It must be remembered that the German is so accustomed to police regulations, so used to being told what to do and how to do it, that it is incumbent on the Government to take precautionary measures to ensure a steady and well-balanced food supply long before they are actually needed. This is what is taking place.

In the early months of the war "starvation" was only discussed by theorists; but, with the beginning of the fifth month the stern reality of the actual possibility of a deficiency of food was impressed on the people by a series of official proclamations. By the cutting off of supplies from abroad the Germans have been thrown back on themselves. They realize that they must now rely on themselves alone and yet I found no weakening of spirit anywhere, but rather a grim determination to fight to the bitter end.

HATRED OF ENGLAND.

I had made it an especial object of inquiry to discover how the Germans really feel, and whether the "Hymn of Hate" finds a true echo among them. I questioned all sorts and conditions of men—ministers, artists, bankers, merchants, professors, porters, railway guards, &c., and the most surprising result was that, though among the "people" the feeling against England is that of a living antagonism, summed up in the words "they want to starve us," it is in the highest social, intellectual, and political circles that the hatred flames forth with brutal ferocity.

"Never, never," exclaimed a young man still in the thirties, though occupying an important post, "do I hope, do I expect to see a renewal of friendship with England."

"We have been the dupes of British duplicity," a banker remarked to me. "We hoped, we worked for an understanding with Great Britain, and we were nearing our goal when England broke faith with us."

"The English are a race of cowards. They would not dare to fight us single-handed." An influential writer fairly hissed the words as he spoke.

Two things struck me most vividly. The first, that the men who were the wildest in their denunciations were those who led closeted lives; that is, the thinking, reasoning men of the land, and the official class. The second, that military men were, as a whole, very contained and reserved in their comments, and I found a strange absence of active animosity among the commercial and industrial men of the country. In view of the fact that the military and commercial men are supplying the sinews of the present war, conditions are perhaps less strained than they appear on the surface. Many of the latter declared to me that, in their opinion, the hatered against England had gone too far:—"We must live and trade again after the war, and England was one of our best customers," sums up the feelings of many.

SENSE OF PROPORTION LACKING.

A singular feature of this hatred is the awkward and childish manner of its manifestation, due in part to a total lack of a sense of proportion among the Germans. They treat a "bagatelle" with the same seriousness as the most grave question of national importance.

This curious quality tends to make the Germans, on the one hand, the most easily governed of all modern peoples the most amenable to discipline and order; but it has the drawback of warping judgment and befogging public opinion, so that in a crisis a partial collapse is very liable to bring about a catastrophe to the nation.

THE KAISER'S LIMITATIONS.

The whole German system has been built up with the idea of a strong man at the helm—a virtual dictator of public affairs, and, still more important, of public opinion—a Bismarck. In times of peace the present Emperor played this part admirably, chiefly because of his versatility. Since the beginning of the war no one has recognized more clearly than William II. himself that he was not equal to the task. That he should have stepped into the back-ground, hoping that "the great and glorious year," as the Germans are wont to call 1914, would produce a great man, is perhaps a tribute to his political acumen. Up to the present it would appear that the great man has not been found. This is of deeper concern to many Germans than they are willing to admit. Their one consolation is that, according to their way of thinking, their enemies are in the same straits.

The dearth of statesmen in modern Germany is partly traceable to the industrial and military expansion of the State. The more gifted and intelligent men, these endowed with shrewdness, sound judgment, and, above all, quick decision have entered the field of industrialism. The slower, more ponderous lovers of precision and order have, when socially practicable, been absorbed by the Army.

In so rigid a system of life as the German, where each man conscientiously does his small share, the matter of leadership in normal times is to some extent unimportant; but in the present difficulties the absence of a far-seeing leader is felt keenly. As one rather Radical thinker remarked to me, "Of what avail are victories on the field of battle if we have no one who is strong enough, shrewd enough, to steer us through the devious and tortuous paths of peace negotiations?"

The failure of Germany to secure the support of Italy, the loss of Rumanian friendship, the alienation of the sympathy of neutral States, and other equally serious blunders, all prove the absence of a guiding hand.

BIRTHDAY MASSACRE.

HOW THE KAISER'S PICKED TROOPS WERE SENT TO THEIR DEATH.

Lieutenant Bertie Moore, of the 2nd Munster Fusiliers, a well-known Irish Rugby Internationalist, writing to Downpatrck relatives, says:—

On Jan. 25 the Germans started off to give the Kaiser a birthday present. All at once, while I was frying my breakfast bacon, every gun in the enemy's artillery opened fire at once. After half an hour the bombardment stopped as suddenly as it began.

"Then we saw some thousands advancing. We let them come within a hundred yards, and then we let blaze all together. Though mown down in heaps, they still came on right up to our wire entanglements. Here they were stopped until the dead bodies were so piled up that they were enabled to rush across clear of the entanglements.

"Those who reached the trenches were killed, but 300 got behind us, but with the exception of seventy-five, who surrendered, every one was bayoneted.

"One of the captured, an officer who could speak English, told me they were over 3,000 strong specially picked men for this particular attack prepared by a long rest.

"The previous day they had been inspected by the Kaiser himself. You may guess what the slaughter was when I say that not a single man got back."

Chitra Shala

ART PRINTERS, PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—In various colours and in black. Price half-anna and one pice each respectively. Price for gross Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 respectively.

ROYAL PORTRAITS.—King George and Queen Mary. Price from one to annas four according to the sizes.

ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL CHART.—Mounted on cloth and rollers. Price annas 12 each.

RAJA RAVIVARMA'S.—88 Pictures bound in book form with descriptions underneath. Price Re. 1 per copy.

GAYATRI AND TRIKALSANDHYA.—Four Pictures in colours. Size 15 by 20. Price annas 4 each. Four pictures in leaf annas. 12.

IMITATION WOODEN FRUITS.—Of different sorts. Price per box Rs. 97

DELHI IN PICTURES.—In a book form with Illustrations annas 8 only.

Apply for the Price List

WESTERN MANUFACTURING Co's BUTTONS.

WHITE, BLACK, RED, & ALL OTHER COLOURS

Useful for Coats, Jackets, Shirts, &c.

Price 1 to 2 annas per dozen.

Special terms to Merchants.

Manager, Chitra Shala Press, Poona City.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody !!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

JUST ARRIVED

OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.

Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
La Marca	,,	50	,,	4 0
Noblesse Fino	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0

PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

Panatellas	per box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life in the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

Wana-Ranee Regd

The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON

ELECTRICITY.

NATURE'S VITALIZER

A MOTIVE POWER OF HUMAN LIFE.
A BETTER DAY FOR HUMANITY.

THE ELECTRIC BELT

OVER 4,750,000 NOW IN USE.

WILL PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

We simply desire to present for your consideration the wonderful effects of electricity upon the human system, when properly applied, the proper mode of its application, and its great properties, especially in certain diseases. It is a well known fact that during the past few years wonderful strides have been made in the investigation of the Science of Electricity. The world is moved by electricity. The whole animal kingdom lives and moves by the power of electricity. In short electricity is life itself.

These BELTS are a wonderful aid in Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Heart Trouble, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Pains in the Chest, Headache, Kidney Troubles, Poor Circulation, La Grippe, Female Troubles, Pains in the Back, etc.

Price Rs. 10 and upwards
Send for List.
Wanted Agents.
EASTERN ELECTRIC and TRADING COMPANY,
KARACHI.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Free! *Free!* *Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

FIGHTING AT LA BASSEE.

[BATTLE OF THE BRICKSTACKS.

The following despatch, dated February 16, from the "Eye-Witness" with the British Expeditionary Force was issued in London during mail week:—

In spite of disclaimers that the German activity on the Kaiser's birthday had no connection with that event, some people in Germany were evidently led to expect great successes on that anniversary. Here is a letter dated January 25 found on a prisoner:—

It appears that for the Kaiser's birthday there is going to be a great attack. All the aviators and all the Zeppelins will be let loose against France. On the one hand the engineers will do their utmost; on the other the artillery, and then a tremendous assault. Thus along the whole line the French will be downed.

The following shows what war means to the poor in Germany:—

Everything has risen and is frightfully expensive. Rearing live-stock is very difficult, as people have been forced to declare all their stocks of fodder. The same applies to corn and other cereals. We are organising ourselves for a long war, but if it is not over by the spring it will mean real misery for us. Here in Germany it is just as if there were a famine. Food is fearfully dear, and the lack of hands is making itself very much felt.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Some further details of the recent fighting in the La Bassee area are now available. It will be remembered that on February 1, after recapturing a trench which the Germans had taken from us a few hours before we gained by successive attacks two posts on the canal bank. As a matter of fact, one of these had been taken from us a short time before, and was not a German post, as stated.

In the first rush on the nearest work one of those unforeseen but dramatic incidents occurred which often imperil even the best-laid schemes. As the storming party was on the point of dashing forward, just at a moment when delay might have been fatal, for it might have just given the enemy, who were much shaken by our artillery fire, time to recover, a man dropped a box of hand grenades, some of which detonated. For one instant there was bewilderment and some hesitation, no one quite knowing what had happened. Fortunately the officer who was leading the storming party dashed ahead and the men followed him and carried the enemy's position at the point of the bayonet with very slight loss.

After this the Germans were kept on the run, our supports came up, and passing through the first line holding the recovered trench, rushed the next post, Then the party which made the original assault advanced through these again and captured the second post.

During this fight one of our men showed most conspicuous gallantry. Charging ahead of his comrades, he took up a position on a mound, and shot several fleeing Germans at point-blank range as they ran past him. He then ran on up to the barricade, where two of the enemy were manning a machine-gun, and kept them in play until the rest of our men came up and captured it.

DUM-DUM BULLETS FOUND.

In this quarter our infantry gained the ascendancy over the enemy, which was well shown in the next series of encounters, which took place among the brickstacks on February 6. During the bombardment of the previous assault the Germans took refuge underground in their dug-outs, and our assault was so well timed and so sudden that when they emerged from their burrows they found our infantry on top of them. The result was never in doubt. Those who showed fight were at once bayoneted. Many recognising the hopelessness of resistance, threw away their arms and surrendered, some crying "Mercy!" and offering watches, money, cigars and fruit in order to buy their lives.

One German officer was bayoneted as he was telephoning, presumably for reinforcements. Four Germans were killed by one of our men who was armed only with a shovel as they were trying to escape past him down a trench.

Amongst the spoils of war captured was a large amount of dum-dum ammunition and many cartridges of which the bullets had been reversed, with the bases outwards.

It was stated that when charging forward in this attack our stormers maintained their dressing almost as if on parade.

BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S ESCAPE.

In a message, dated February 17, the Belgrade correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired:—

Belgrade was fiercely bombarded this afternoon. Many buildings were destroyed, people killed and wounded.

I was talking to Prince Paul, the King's nephew, in the palace, just as a shell landed a hundred yards away, wrecking buildings and killing two people. The Serbians replied by bombarding Semlin for the first time.

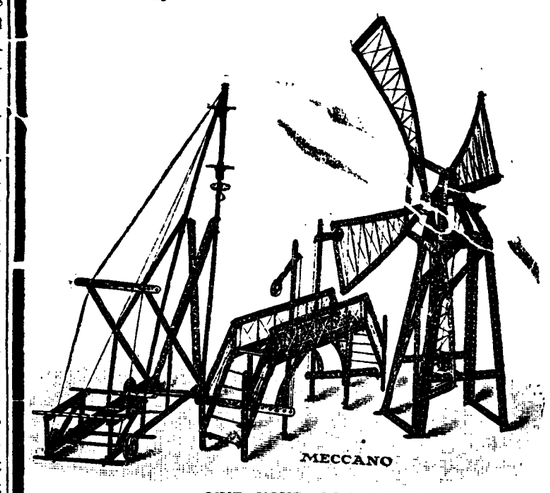
I was permitted to witness the engagement. From the fort I saw the buildings of Semlin destroyed, the guns silenced and an Austrian monitor on the Danube driven off.

Sir Thomas Lipton had a narrow escape. While driving, a shell fell within twenty yards of him. One of his Serbian guests was killed while driving to the hotel to dinner.

"MECCANO"

THE TOY WHICH IS MORE THAN A TOY.

It is important to remember that when a boy is playing with Meccano he is using engineering parts in miniature and that these parts act in precisely the same way as the corresponding engineering elements would do in actual practice. No other system of model construction could, therefore, be correct. An illustrated book of models and how to make them is included with very set.



Some of the Models made by Meccano.

GIVE YOUR BOY "MECCANO."
It is a source of endless amusement and instruction.

MECCANO No. 1.

Contains everything necessary to make complete working models, including all tools and instructions. Price, Rs. 5.

MECCANO No. 2.

A larger size box containing the parts necessary for bigger models.

Nearly fifty models can be constructed with Meccano No. 2, the making of each one is often a day's amusement. Price, Rs. 10.

MECCANO No. 3.

A larger box containing the necessary parts for the making of really fine pieces of work, for example, a swing bridge, a working model of the cake-walk, flying machine, etc. Price, Rs. 15.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED BY

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AT THE FRONT.

We wonder how many thousands of our celebrated Tempus Watches are "doing duty" at the Front? Great numbers were supplied by us, through the Commanding Officers, to the regiments leaving India, and orders are coming daily for dozens of Tempus Watches for the troops in India.

A TESTIMONY TO THE DEPENDABILITY AND GOOD SERVICE OF

The "Tempus" Watch is the very best value for money ever offered. Stem wind. Stem set. Glass dome protecting the works from dust. Swiss lever movement, Enamel Dial, Second Hand in Nickel case.

The Price is still the very low figure of

Rs. 2-15.

No increase in price.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

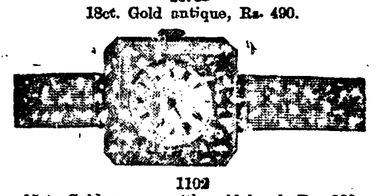
A NEW TRUTH

That watches so small, so handsomely and artistically cased and made specially suitable for wear with an expanding gold bracelet, can also carry corresponding value in reliability and precision as correct markers of time, must be a revelation to many who have had only an experience of what are known in the trade as "WATCHES AT A PRICE" as opposed to their opposite "WATCHES OF VALUE." In the former price overlaps value considerably, while in the latter, value overlaps abundantly price.

60662
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and rubies, Rs. 360.

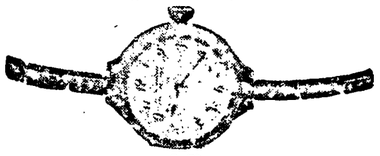
36763
18ct. Gold antique, Rs. 490.

597937
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and rubies, Rs. 285.



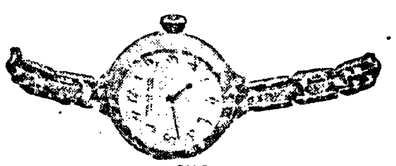
1102
15ct. Gold square with gold band, Rs. 330.
18ct. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 375.

597582
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and rubies, Rs. 410.

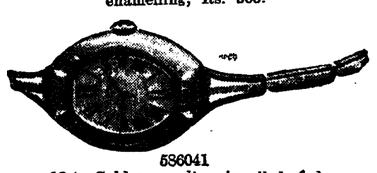


2150
18ct. Gold Keystone Elgin expanding, Rs. 295.

597638
18ct. Gold expanding jewelled diamonds and enamelling, Rs. 360.



2156
18ct. Keystone Elgin expanding, Rs. 330.



536041
18st. Gold expanding jewelled and enamelled, Rs. 390.

2145
18ct. Gold expanding, Rs. 160.

Above Prices are subject to a Cash Discount of 10 per cent.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

GENT'S OUTFITTER,

BREECHES & SHIRTMAKERS & CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.

Sir,

We believe you will at once recognise the advantages to be gained by purchasing your new suit early, FIRSTLY you obtain premier choice of your specially selected stock of New Fabrics, which represent absolutely the pick of the new patterns and weavings produced this year. SECONDLY our hands are more or less marking time at the commencement of he season, and if you place your order now, you will obtain even more than the usual amount of careful and personal attention we give to the making of every garment. THIRDLY you have the additional satisfaction of knowing you look smart and fashionably dressed all the season.

B. Reefer Su
Indigo Blue Serge.
To measure
from Rs. 25.

TROUSERS
The choicest designs in smart Cashmeres and Worsteds.
To measure
from Rs. 10.

B. Lounge Suit
Button three, a splendid Style for business wear
To measure
from Rs. 25.

◆ Superior Finishes. ◆ High-grade Trimmings ◆ Moderate Charges. ◆ Latest Styles.

The New "Linked" One button Lounge Suit
in High-grade Tweeds and Blue Serges,
To measure
from Rs. 25.

RIDING AND WALKING BREECHES
To measure
from Rs. 10.
Made and cut in perfect style from all the latest Materials.

The New Two-button Lounge Suit
with curved close fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.
A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note
To measure
from Rs. 30.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

293, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Use "The Amulet"
Glare Protector.
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses.
Price

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW
Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
Rayophyll .. .. .. Rs. 15

Saves a host of troubles

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.
Head Offices:—
12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., N York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
THE MANAGER.

—NOTICE.—

MOST IMPORTED COFFEE

have **INCREASED** in price
from **25%** to **50%**

LIPTON'S COFFEES

REMAIN AS BEFORE
BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICES

PURE at . . . Re. 1- 2-0 per lb.
FRENCH No. 1 at. . .. 0-13-0 .. ..
.. .. 2 .. . . .. 0-10-0 .. .

NO INCREASE IN PRICE

Blended by Experts, Roasted and Ground Daily
Obtainable from all large Dealers.
REFUSE HIGHER PRICED OTHER BRANDS.

LIPTON'S Ltd. (Incorpora ed in England)
P. B. No. 248—Bombay.

JINTAN

wonderful Tonic and Mouth Refresher.

-SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN-

As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.
Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.
By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.
It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR
Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!

TRY RIGHT NOW!

Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz:
NORIHIRO MIWA, M.D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.
ZENJIRO INOUE, M.D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.

Sole Agents:—**JINTAN AGENCY,**
PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name
MIDY
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.
Immediate Relief without Injections.
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.— SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay.

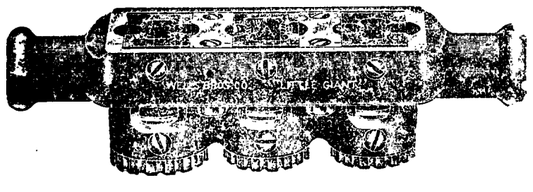
Proprietors: **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**

Beware of spurious imitations.

PEARL CANE MILL.

(ANIMAL POWER)

Has three Horizontal Extra Heavy Self-adjusting Rolls Subjected to severe tests by several Agricultural Farms and recommended as the Best mill for India.



Bullock and Hand Hoes, Scrapers, Deep Well Pumps, Oil Engines, Railway Stores, Workshop Tools, and Sanitary Ware always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

17, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING CO.

Who also Glaze by Machinery.

EASTER EGGS.

EASTER EGGS varying in price from As. 4 to Rs. 10 each.

CHOCOLATE EGGS made of the finest eating chocolate and filled with sweets. Price Rs. 2 per lb.
CARDBOARD EGGS and SATIN EGGS from As. 8 each.
HAND-PAINTED COMICAL EGGS, Eggs in baskets, Eggs in porcelain ornaments, Eggs in nests, Silver-foiled eggs, Eggs in Ivory China made up as a bonboniere for presentation and a great many EASTER NOVELTIES.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road—BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.